

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1965

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

The words of St. Peter: I Peter 3: 12: *The eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and His ears are open unto their prayers.*

O Thou infinite and eternal God, as we turn to Thee in prayer, we beseech Thee to inspire us with a renewed sense of the sanctity of our tasks and responsibilities.

Help us to give our human life a more sacred and glorious image by measuring and manifesting its lofty meaning and mission in terms of service for Thee, for our country, and all mankind.

May we earnestly strive to fasten the dawning of that better and brighter day when men and nations shall no longer live in a social order that is haunted and assailed by poverty and ignorance.

We thank Thee for the joy and peace which fills our own souls when we commit ourselves to the guiding power of Thy divine spirit and share in its redeeming grace and saving ministry.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

## COMPOSITION OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 107

*Resolved*, That during the Eighty-ninth Congress the Committee on Agriculture shall be composed of thirty-five members;

The Committee on Appropriations shall be composed of fifty members;

The Committee on Armed Services shall be composed of thirty-seven members;

The Committee on Banking and Currency shall be composed of thirty-three members;

The Committee on Education and Labor shall be composed of thirty-one members;

The Committee on Foreign Affairs shall be composed of thirty-six members;

The Committee on Government Operations shall be composed of thirty-one members;

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs shall be composed of thirty-three members;

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce shall be composed of thirty-three members;

The Committee on the Judiciary shall be composed of thirty-five members;

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries shall be composed of thirty-one members;

The Committee on Public Works shall be composed of thirty-four members; and

The Committee on Science and Astronautics shall be composed of thirty-one members.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## THE PIG WAR NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, 105 years ago an American shot and killed a British pig. As a result, two great nations nearly went to war. This incident led to the final clarification of the boundary between the United States and Canada and paved the way for the international friendship now existing between these nations that share 3,000 miles of common border.

On June 15, 1859, an American farmer, Lyman A. Cutler, stepped out of his house on the island of San Juan, located northeast of the Strait of Juan de Fuca in what was then the Oregon Territory. He saw a pig belonging to the British Hudson's Bay Co. rooting in his potato patch. Enraged, he shot it.

Fate willed that the same day a director of the Hudson's Bay Co., the son-in-law of the British Columbia Governor, arrived on the island.

The inevitable difficulty that developed between the two men sparked into flame a disagreement that had long been smoldering between the two nations. When the Hudson's Bay Co. threatened to take Cutler forcibly to Victoria for an English trial, the ambiguities of exactly where the international boundary lay caused an international incident. The treaty of 1846 established the middle of "the channel" as part of the boundary. The framers of the treaty were apparently unaware that there were at least two channels. For years friction had been developing around this territorial question. The Hudson's Bay pig's fondness for Cutler's potatoes was all that was needed to set it off.

American residents immediately called for armed support. Three days later Capt. George Pickett, later famed for leading "Pickett's Charge" at Gettysburg during the Civil War, was ordered from his post in Bellingham to the island "to resist all interference by the British authorities." Arriving on July 26, Pickett established the American camp and pronounced the island to be U.S. territory.

During the next week an array of British warships and 61 marine and Royal engineers arrived on the island.

Finally, tempers were smoothed somewhat when two older and wiser military men arrived on the scene. British Rear Adm. Robert Lambert Baynes refused to open hostilities over the shooting of a pig. He is reported to have chided those involved saying "Tut, tut, no, no. The damned fools."

American Gen. Winfield Scott, no less than the U.S. Army commanding

general, arrived to investigate the situation on the spot. He worked out an agreement whereby the "menacing attitude" of the opposing forces was cooled and arrangements were made for both sides to withdraw all forces except for one company, not to exceed 100 men each. This joint occupation was to continue until final settlement of the boundary question. And so on March 21, 1860, a detachment of British Royal marines arrived on San Juan Island and under terms of the agreement established a post now known as English Camp.

For 12 years, while the American Civil War was being fought in the East, two lonely contingents of men jointly occupied far western outposts on San Juan Island.

Finally, the Treaty of Washington of 1871 referred the matter to the German Emperor for arbitration and on October 21, 1872, Emperor Wilhelm I upheld the contention of the United States regarding the San Juan Island. This ended a long and often dangerous series of border disputes and for the first time in the history of the United States, the Republic had no boundary disputes with Great Britain.

Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill to establish the Pig War National Historical Park on the site of this historical incident on San Juan Island. Its establishment will protect historic features at English and American camps, points where British and United States troops were stationed during the 12-year confrontation. Docking facilities and adequate campgrounds to meet the expected influx of tourists are proposed for the American Camp. Earthworks of the American Camp will be repaired. A visitors' center, trails, and a boat dock are proposed for the English Camp, as well as restoration of the military compound at Garrison Bay.

Hearings have already been conducted in Friday Harbor, Wash., by Senator HENRY M. JACKSON, of Washington, chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and Mr. A. Clark Stratton, Associate Director of the National Park Service. Their findings indicate that interest in the establishment of the park goes far beyond San Juan Island. The Park Service estimates that visitors would number about 50,000 the first year and would grow to more than 100,000 annually within a few years. The Washington State Park and Recreation Commission is in support of this proposal.

The original campsites are intact and remnants of some buildings still stand. But rapidly expanding interest in subdivision and sale of property on San Juan Island emphasizes the need for early action if these features are to be preserved and restored.

Mr. Speaker, that a petty incident in a rough and raw section of a young nation should have brought about a dozen years of hostility is a significant milestone in the history of our national maturation. In the 105 years since the death of that pig, vastly more serious problems have been raised between this Nation and Canada. But, never in that time has either nation felt the need to resort to arms in solving these differences. The Pig War

National Historical Park will stand in the westernmost end of the longest unguarded border in the world as a permanent reminder of that international restraint and cooperation and of both countries' national maturity.

#### AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION OF THE PASSAMAQUODDY-ST. JOHN HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I have the pleasure of introducing today a bill to authorize the construction of the Passamaquoddy-St. John hydroelectric project. My colleague, the gentleman from Maine [Mr. TUPPER], is introducing an identical bill. This project would bring to reality the dream of Franklin Roosevelt to harness the tides of Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays in Maine and New Brunswick and would develop the resources of the Upper St. John River to the advantage of Maine, New England, and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

The advantages of this project to the northeastern part of our country are manifold. The reduction of power costs, the jobs, income, and opportunity made available by the construction of the project itself, and the industry and tourists attracted would be a boon to a section of this Nation which is in need of economic assistance.

However, this is not merely a local project. President Johnson has indicated in his state of the Union message that there exists throughout the Nation the problem of revamping our crowded urban centers. This power project with its incidental benefits could go a long way toward decentralizing the population and thereby diminishing the congestion in our large cities.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, this project fits into the national power scheme. As President Kennedy said, when he endorsed the project on July 16, 1963:

Any proposed natural resource development must, of course, meet the national interest test. It must strengthen the economy of the whole Nation and enable America to better compete in the marketplaces of the world. The Passamaquoddy-St. John project now meets the national interest test. Each day, over a million kilowatts of power surge in and out of the Passamaquoddy Bay. Man needs only to exercise his engineering ingenuity to convert the ocean's surge into a national asset.

#### COMPENSATION OF CIVILIAN FIREFIGHTERS EMPLOYED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I sponsored H.R. 2235, to correct a serious inequity that has developed involving the compensation of civilian firefighters employed by the Federal Government. These firefighters are required to remain at their stations during longer than ordinary periods of duty, and a substantial part of the periods of duty consists of remaining on a standby status.

Section 208(a) of Public Law 763, 83d Congress, authorizes the head of a department to pay certain of these employees on an annual premium basis. The amount of the premium cannot exceed 25 percent of the basic pay and is in lieu of all other types of premium compensation such as overtime, night differential, and holiday pay.

When section 208(a) was enacted, some firefighters were receiving more pay than they would under the new annual premium rate and, therefore, section 208(b) was added to protect these employees. This section saved this higher rate of pay until the employee left his position or until the annual premium rate exceeded the saved pay through within-grade pay increases.

For the purposes of conversion from the saved-pay rate to the premium rate, a formula was adopted to compute saved pay. This formula included 48 hours night differential and 16 hours overtime for each of the 26 pay periods and holiday premium pay for 6 holidays. If the figure which resulted from computation under this formula was greater than the premium pay rate, the employee remained on saved pay. However, the resultant figure has been used for conversion purposes only and often is fictitious. The employee's actual pay often is less than the computed figure as he is paid only for overtime, night, and holiday duty actually performed. Therefore, even though his actual pay is less than the "computed" saved-pay figure and also less than the premium rate, he is required to remain on saved pay as long as the "computed" figure is higher than the premium rate.

Still other circumstances operate to depress the actual pay of a firefighter on saved pay. The Comptroller General's decision B-121783 of November 1954—unpublished—ruled that periodic step and longevity increases could not operate to increase saved pay but that such increases should be processed. This resulted in saved pay firefighters having two rates of basic compensation: One is the basic rate in effect on November 6, 1954, called the frozen-base rate; the other is the basic rate of the employee's current grade and step within the grade, called the current-base rate. Deductions for retirement, insurance, and other benefits are calculated on the current-base rate and not on the frozen-base rate. As a result of periodic step increases—which he does not receive while on saved pay but which are processed—the amounts deducted from the employee's pay for retirement, et cetera, tend to increase with a consequent decrease in his actual take-home pay.

In an attempt to correct these inequities, the Navy by regulation in January 1958 permitted firefighters being paid

at the saved-pay rate to convert voluntarily to the premium rate whether or not the "computed" saved pay was higher than the premium rate. The Navy felt that the purpose of section 208(b) was to protect the firefighter or to save him compensation under the section only so long as it was to his advantage. This intention seems implicit in the mere fact of enactment of the saved-pay provisions in section 208(b).

However, the Comptroller General subsequently ruled on September 28, 1959, that a firefighter could not convert to the premium rate if his computed saved pay was more than the premium rate even though his actual pay was below the premium rate. The Comptroller General further stated that he would not question "at this time" elections to convert to premium pay made prior to his decision provided no further elections were permitted and the Department of the Navy requested Congress to amend section 208(b) to authorize such elections.

H.R. 2235 will supply this needed remedy by authorizing voluntary elections by firefighters to convert from saved pay to premium pay regardless of which is higher and by sanctioning those elections heretofore made. In addition, it will hasten the conversion of all firefighter employees to the annual premium rate at the earliest possible time without reducing their pay, which was the original purpose of Public Law 763, 83d Congress.

Mr. Speaker, our Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the House of Representatives have favorably considered similar bills during the 87th and 88th Congresses, but the Senate has yet to act on this legislation. I believe we are permitting a serious inequity to continue unnecessarily in the case of these firefighters, and I intend to do everything I can during the 89th Congress to assure that these employees are relieved of this inequity.

#### STABILITY FOR DOMESTIC COPPER MARKET

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill for the purpose of providing more stability in the present world and domestic copper market. The bill proposes that the Office of Emergency Planning be given the opportunity to loan from the national stockpile 100,000 short tons of copper to the primary producers to cover a period no longer than 1 year. In the event of an emergency, these loans could be recalled within a 30- to 60-day period. The Director of the Office of Emergency Planning would be given the responsibility for setting the necessary rules and regulations.

Currently there is a shortage of copper in the domestic market. It is estimated that it would take from 6 months to 1



year for distributors to meet current demands.

Current price of copper is 30 to 34 cents a pound. On the other hand, substantial quantities of refined scrap copper have been sold at prices as high as 65 cents per pound. If this situation is allowed to go unchecked, it will also affect other areas of our economy. Plastics and synthetics could be introduced into the market of current copper areas taking advantage of a temporary shortage of copper, and creating catastrophe in other economic areas.

Relief cannot be given administratively so it is hoped that the Congress will act on this legislation to avert further danger to the market. Favorable action on this proposal would stabilize the economy and allow the necessary time for the copper industry to make up the lag that now exists.

#### GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, DANIEL J. EVANS

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, at noon today in Olympia, Wash., a young man aged 39 will be inaugurated as Governor of the great State of Washington. His name is Daniel J. Evans.

Governor Evans has spent most of his young life in public service, having served in two wars plus 8 years in the Washington State Legislature in 4 of which he served as Republican house leader.

In taking the reins of the executive branch of the State of Washington he is continuing his dedication to public service. As he takes over his duties and responsibilities I am sure my colleagues wish to join in sending a message of congratulations and best wishes to the new Governor of the State of Washington, Daniel J. Evans.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to provide additional deductions and exemptions for the expenses of medical care of persons 65 years of age and over.

While there are many proposals under consideration dealing with medical care for the aged, I believe this measure is worthy of enactment regardless of the outcome of other measures that involve direct assistance. The bill I have introduced involves no direct assistance.

Rather it liberalizes the Internal Revenue Code to permit medical costs which persons over 65 incur, whether paid for by themselves, or someone else, to be a legitimate deduction for income tax purposes.

Specifically it would accomplish these objectives:

First. It would permit the Internal Revenue Code to permit the taxpayer to deduct, in full the amounts paid for medical and hospital care of any person who has attained the age of 65, irrespective of whether that person receives the majority of his support from the taxpayer as presently required. There is no reasonable basis for restricting the taxpayer to a smaller deduction merely because the dependent is not a parent. The financial hardship to the taxpayer is the same regardless of the degree of family relationship, and a brother or sister or even a friend who undertakes to help someone in need should not be penalized for doing so.

Second. Another provision in my bill would permit a taxpayer who has not attained the age of 65 to deduct in full the cost of prepaid medical care insurance which is to be effective when he reaches this age. I believe such a provision would encourage the insurance industry to further develop this type of insurance coverage. Certainly people ought not to be penalized for providing on a voluntary basis, for medical expenses which may occur in their retirement years.

Third. My bill would provide for additional exemptions for catastrophic medical care expenditures. A taxpayer, aged 65, who pays medical care expenses which amount to 25 percent or more of his adjusted gross income would be given one additional exemption and a taxpayer who pays such expenses in an amount equal to 50 percent or more would be given two additional exemptions.

Fourth. A final feature of the bill would permit medical care deductions to be carried back for as many as 5 years, or if necessary carried forward for the same period, so that the taxpayer over 65 can receive full tax benefit for such expenses by charging them against years when income was earned, and on which taxes were or are to be paid. This carryback and carryover principle already is part of the system by which corporations are subject to income tax, and it should be made available to our senior citizens so they can take equal advantage.

One reason why we now have the problem of how to deal with medical costs of persons who have reached retirement age, is that our tax structure has penalized those who have tried to secure their own future as well as others who would like to lend assistance.

I would like to see us take this first step and remove some of the tax inequities which exist. On one hand the Federal Government penalizes, through the tax system, those who try to secure their future, while on the other hand it proposes to install a new tax program under social security to meet the problem it has helped to create.

#### VETERANS' AFFAIRS FACILITIES

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inform the House that there will be issued a news release this afternoon announcing the closing of 11 VA hospitals, 4 domiciliaries, and 17 regional offices. I want also to inform the House that there are documents furnished by the Veterans' Administration in the Veterans' Affairs Committee room, 356, so any Member requesting information on these closings may get that information in the committee room.

#### LAWS DEALING WITH IMMIGRATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 52)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

A change is needed in our laws dealing with immigration. Four Presidents have called attention to serious defects in this legislation. Action is long overdue.

I am therefore submitting, at the outset of this Congress, a bill designed to correct the deficiencies. I urge that it be accorded priority consideration.

The principal reform called for is the elimination of the national origins quota system. That system is incompatible with our basic American tradition.

Over the years the ancestors of all of us—some 42 million human beings—have migrated to these shores. The fundamental, longtime American attitude has been to ask not where a person comes from but what are his personal qualities. On this basis men and women migrated from every quarter of the globe. By their hard work and their enormously varied talents they hewed a great nation out of a wilderness. By their dedication to liberty and equality, they created a society reflecting man's most cherished ideals.

Long ago the poet Walt Whitman spoke our pride: "These States are the amplest poem." We are not merely a nation but a "nation of nations."

Violation of this tradition by the national origins quota system does incalculable harm. The procedures imply that men and women from some countries are, just because of where they come from, more desirable citizens than others. We have no right to disparage the ancestors of millions of our fellow Americans in this way. Relationships with a number of countries, and hence the success of our foreign policy, is needlessly impeded by this proposition.

The quota system has other grave defects. Too often it arbitrarily denies us

immigrants who have outstanding and sorely needed talents and skills. I do not believe this is either good government or good sense.

Thousands of our citizens are needlessly separated from their parents or other close relatives.

To replace the quota system, the proposed bill relies on a technique of preferential admissions based upon the advantage to our Nation of the skills of the immigrant, and the existence of a close family relationship between the immigrant and people who are already citizens or permanent residents of the United States. Within this system of preferences, and within the numerical and other limitations prescribed by law, the issuance of visas to prospective immigrants would be based on the order of their application.

First preference under the bill would be given to those with the kind of skills or attainments which make the admission especially advantageous to our society. Other preferences would favor close relatives of citizens and permanent residents, and thus serve to promote the reuniting of families—long a primary goal of American immigration policy. Parents of U.S. citizens could obtain admission without waiting for a quota number.

Transition to the new system would be gradual, over a 5-year period. Thus the possibility of abrupt changes in the pattern of immigration from any nation is eliminated. In addition, the bill would provide that as a general rule no country could be allocated more than 10 percent of the quota numbers available in any one year.

In order to insure that the new system would not impose undue hardship on any of our close allies by suddenly curtailing their emigration, the bill authorizes the President, after consultation with an Immigration Board established by the legislation, to utilize up to 30 percent of the quota numbers available in any year for the purpose of restoring cuts made by the new system in the quotas established by existing law.

Similar authority, permitting the reservation of up to 10 percent of the numbers available in any year, would enable us to meet the needs of refugees fleeing from catastrophe or oppression.

In addition, the bill would—

(1) Permit numbers not used by any country to be made available to countries where they are needed;

(2) Eliminate the discriminatory "Asia-Pacific Triangle" provisions of the existing law;

(3) Eliminate discrimination against newly independent countries of the Western Hemisphere by providing non-quota status for natives of Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago;

(4) Afford nonquota status to parents of citizens, and fourth preference to parents of resident aliens;

(5) Eliminate the requirement that skilled first preference immigrants needed in our economy must actually find an employer here before they can come to the United States;

(6) Afford a preference to workers with lesser skills who can fill specific needs in short supply;

(7) Eliminate technical restrictions that have hampered the effective use of the existing fair-share refugee law; and

(8) Authorize the Secretary of State to require reregistration of quota immigrant visa applicants and to regulate the time of payment of visa fees.

This bill would not alter in any way the many limitations in existing law which prevent an influx of undesirables and safeguard our people against excessive or unregulated immigration. Nothing in the legislation relieves any immigrant of the necessity of satisfying all of the security requirements we now have, or the requirements designed to exclude persons likely to become public charges. No immigrants admitted under this bill could contribute to unemployment in the United States.

The total number of immigrants would not be substantially changed. Under this bill, authorized quota immigration, which now amounts to 158,361 per year, would be increased by less than 7,000.

I urge the Congress to return the United States to an immigration policy which both serves the national interest and continues our traditional ideals. No move could more effectively reaffirm our fundamental belief that a man is to be judged—and judged exclusively—on his worth as a human being.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 13, 1965.

#### PROPOSED RESERVE REDUCTIONS HAVE NOT BEEN THOUGHT THROUGH

THE SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] is recognized for 20 minutes.

MR. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include certain supporting material.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

MR. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, this is my first public comment on the matter of cutbacks of the Reserve program. Frankly, I have not known enough about it to comment. I was not one of the very few entrusted with advance information by the Department of Defense, although I have some responsibilities in Congress in this field. The statements that I have seen from DOD are vague, and in fact, I am convinced that DOD does not know how its own directive is going to be put into effect. I think this is a computer product. The DOD owns nearly a billion dollars worth of computers and all sort of strange ideas are being developed from them. Some of these look good on paper but they may be impractical in application. As of yesterday, DOD could not tell me the details of the manner in which they expect to carry out the directive on the Reserves which was announced as an accomplished fact some weeks ago.

I am convinced this matter has not been thought through. The proposal for the Reserve cutback should not have been announced without full consultation with Congress and it should not be implemented until such time as Congress is furnished with detailed information on the proposal and is afforded an opportunity to make a thorough study and review and has acted on the matter.

I echo the words of Senator STENNIS, who holds a prominent place in the defense committees of the Senate, who said:

Any effort to change or alter the provisions of the Reserve program without concurrence of the Congress would constitute a departure from the intent and instruction of the legislative branch of Government by the Constitution and should be done only after full hearings and with the consent and concurrence of the Congress.

Certainly the action of the Defense Department preempted the constitutional rights of Congress and violates the spirit of amity between the administrative and legislative branches of Government by not seeking a cooperative solution to the problem with Congress.

One of the really disturbing things about this proposal is that it is legislation by appropriation. There is a very strong feeling on Capitol Hill against bypassing legislative committees. The proposal of Secretary McNamara will bypass the legislative committee and present the dismemberment of the Reserves to Congress for approval by a simple reduction in appropriations.

Now let us get down to cases. Under the Kennedy administration we achieved a badly needed buildup of conventional forces and added to our nuclear capabilities. As a result we have had for the past 2 or 3 years the best balanced and the strongest force in America's peacetime history. Now we are starting to whittle away at that strength. The cutback in the Reserves is not going to cripple our defense but it is a step in the wrong direction. It leaves a weakness and the Reds are going to exploit any military weakness that they see in our posture. They have been doing it for 20 years.

The proposed saving of \$150 million annually is one of the chief attractions of the plan. This is in my opinion largely a fallacy. This is the saving which is expected to result after the reduction is completely accomplished. Personnel funds for the coming year have, I am told, been reduced by an arbitrary \$150 million in the forthcoming budget. This means nothing. If Congress fails to provide enough money for pay, food, travel, and allowances, it is obvious DOD will submit a supplementary request. Personnel must be paid, fed, clothed, transported, and housed.

It is significant that although reduction of 2,600 personnel is claimed, it is also admitted that the increase in the National Guard headquarters staff to handle added responsibilities will be from 4,000 to 8,500. I am told there is to be an additional \$138 million for equipment. Congress has sought for



years to have additional modern equipment for both the Guard and Reserves. These two items automatically eliminate this year's proposed saving of \$150 million. The same could be true year after year. Equipment is not a one-time purchase item. It has to be replaced and modernized. Nor is there a prospect of reductions of the increased National Guard staff.

The claim has been made that early deployment capability and combat readiness will be improved. This can be accomplished only by intensification of training and improved unit structures. This certainly will not be achieved by placing qualified reservists in standby status. It is ridiculous to state that there will be a place for all of them in the National Guard. This simply is not true. Many of them are not in areas where National Guard units are available. Others simply do not fit into the Guard spaces that are open. Reserve units reach into the small towns and communities which cannot qualify for Guard units. They provide skills in individual capabilities which cannot be utilized in the Guard. Their skills will rust out in standby status.

Trying to build an effective Reserve organization from inactive standby reservists is like building a football team by correspondence. You can read about passing, punting, end runs, off-tackle plays, blocking, and so forth, until you have spots before your eyes. But you do not learn football until you have a playing field and players. Reservists can be effective only if they have proper instruction and units with which to train.

This step is a blow at civilian control. It strengthens the Pentagon professionals, some of whom have always fought the Reserves. They are glad to have the Reserves for cannon fodder during war but they do not want to accept them as equals in peacetime. This action assumes there will be no future need for filler and support units which are not provided by the Guard. It places reliance more specifically on the professional Army, which is the longtime dream of the Pentagon planners, but which history has shown is not practical for the United States. If it were desirable it is too costly.

For years the Nation has been told of steady improvement in the status and effectiveness of the Reserve components. There is not a word of testimony in Pentagon statements to the Congress that indicates other than satisfaction with the capabilities and progress of training of Reserve personnel. Now the ax has fallen and the inference is left that the Reserve program is largely a failure and that expenditures for the Reserves have been wasteful, inefficient, and possibly useless. This just is not borne out by the facts. Members of the Reserves have to meet the same qualification tests that members of the Regular forces meet. Reservists have been a major standby in every modern war, even in emergencies which did not lead to war. In World War II 98 percent of our forces were reservists or civilian soldiers. The Berlin emergency of 1961 and the Cuban crisis of 1962 required a callup of Re-

serves. In the latter instance, the work of the Air Force reservists was simply outstanding and was so categorized at the highest levels in the Pentagon.

For years DOD has sought a reduction in the Reserve components. Congress, which knows the value of the Reserves and knows it is the least costly kind of defense, has refused to accept the reduction. This is DOD's method of circumventing Congress.

The claim has been made that the Pentagon action brings the Reserve structure in line with contingency war plans. The fact is, our mobilization base should be structured to counter enemy capabilities in detail, not what economy minded comptrollers may conceive the enemy intends to do. It is wishful thinking to assume we can outguess the Russians or the Chinese Communists. They will always take advantage of the weaknesses which are revealed in our training programs. This action will leave an opening as big as a barn door by curtailing filler and support units and individual skills needed to strengthen the Regular forces and provide personnel for training.

A national play has been made in the press on the effect of this order on congressional reservists. I do not consider that emphasis to be proper. What will happen to the Reserves and to the national defense is much more significant and much more important.

However, the directive to eliminate key public officials from the Reserve program is saying in effect that if you succeed in Government you cannot get into the Reserve program. I consider it a bad thing for the Nation if Congressmen are called upon to vote on defense problems and to establish policy when they themselves are exempt from service in uniform. In my opinion, the activities of key congressional and Government reservists has acted as a leavening influence by strengthening civilian control of the Military Establishment.

It should be pointed out that reservists generally are patriotic citizens who have given their service unselfishly because of that patriotism and their desire to aid in the Nation's defense. They get very little in return other than satisfaction in a job well done. Arbitrarily taking top Government officials, and in some instances industrial leaders, out of the Reserve program will unnecessarily deny the Defense Establishment of their know-how and their experience. It is undeniable that the presence of this group has helped to stimulate the interest of other reservists and helped to encourage their patriotic participation in and support of defense programs.

Here is another point: For years the Army has depended very largely upon ROTC graduates for young officers. After completing their military obligation, many have come into the Reserve and National Guard units. The outlook now is that there will be no place for many of them in the Reserve structure; that they will not be able to maintain their proficiency in standby assignments and that their ROTC training would largely be wasted effort. It is my information that there has been a sharp drop

in interest in ROTC since the Reserve cutback was announced. Young men simply feel there is no place for them and no reason to continue their interest in ROTC. They feel, too, that to embark on a Reserve career from which they would have to be dropped if they achieved prominence in public life or success in some key civilian positions would be futile.

Now, let us summarize for a moment. The proposed cutback of the Reserves has not been thought through. It was prepared in secret and based upon computer studies, not upon military requirements. It will cost the Nation 150,000 trained reservists. The savings are doubtful. The loss of know-how and experience can be serious to the Defense Establishment. The action preempts the functions of Congress and proposes legislation by appropriation without detailed consideration by the properly constituted legislative committees.

No one questions that there can be improvements in the Reserves, just as there can be improvements in the National Guard and in the Regular Forces. In fact, Congress has sought for years to strengthen and improve both the Guard and the Reserves without full support from the Pentagon. Regardless of the weaknesses, the treatment which is prescribed is worse than the cure. This is like amputating a foot to remove a thorn. The Reserve components represent a prudent and wise investment by the American taxpayers, with hundreds of thousands of officers and men organized in a modern system, carefully worked out under laws enacted on the basis of long experience.

I have discussed only the Army Reserves. What I have said may soon apply equally to the Air Force Reserves, Navy Reserves, and even the National Guard. The day of total dismemberment of the Reserve components may be approaching. It is well to be alerted to this possibility.

Mr. Speaker, I wish now to submit a point by point discussion of some of the claims made in support of the Reserve cutback.

First claim: The early deployment capability and combat readiness of the Reserve Forces will be significantly improved.

The facts: Improved early deployment capability and improved combat readiness can only be obtained by an intensification of training and an improved unit structure of competent, well qualified, experienced officers and noncommissioned officers to bring them closer to the readiness level of the active duty divisions. Nothing in the plan will bring them closer to this level.

The National Guard divisions can contribute no more than Reserve divisions toward this objective.

Second claim: The plan brings the Reserve structure in line with the contingency war plans and the related equipment program.

The facts: The expression "our contingency war plans" connotes secret, exhaustive studies of a probable enemy's capabilities, his intentions, his probable courses of action and our plans to counter



them. As used in this case, it is a catchphrase to rationalize a reduction in force.

War plans contingent upon what? A partial mobilization of 100,000 men; 500,000 men; M-day requirements; M plus 3 months; M plus 6 months? This can be expanded and contracted like an accordion to rationalize any figure the Secretary may decide to use.

The fact is that our mobilization base should be structured to counter enemy capabilities; not what economy-minded comptrollers may conceive the enemy's intentions to be. Neither the Joint Chiefs nor the Army military planners, responsible for Reserve mobilization, produced or conceived the proposed plan.

Third claim: The plan would produce increased readiness of the units in the Reserve and National Guard.

The facts: Obviously, this statement is without validity for it will destroy the units of the Army Reserve.

Fourth claim: The plan would streamline the management structure of the Army Reserve forces and would result in a cost savings of \$150 million per year.

The facts: The plan actually destroys the well thought out corps command system, established with congressional approval in 1957, which gave direct military, management, and training control to the Army Chief of Staff through his corps commanders and places the management of the only Reserve force left to the Army under the National Guard bureau system which was established in 1933, and which operates through the Governors of the States.

The elimination of the corps system will save 2,500 management and staff personnel, but the "streamlining" of the management structure as proposed will increase full-time support personnel attached to State headquarters from 4,000 to 8,500 personnel.

Any savings realized will be from a reduction in force of trained personnel amounting to 150,000 paid drill reservists with a consequent shrinkage of the mobilization base. The merger action itself will increase, not reduce, costs.

Fifth claim: The program will involve the transfer of the unit structure of the Army Reserve into the National Guard.

The facts: Neither the Secretary of Defense nor the Secretary of the Army has the authority to transfer Army Reserve units into the National Guard.

The Secretary of the Army can only do this by the indirect method of disestablishing Army units and establishing additional National Guard units in localities where he wishes the transfer to take place, and hope that the personnel attached to the Army units will volunteer to enlist in the National Guard. He must also hope that the officers will be acceptable to the adjutant general of the State concerned.

The new plan could kill the "6-month program" into which much cost and effort has gone. The net result can be heavy losses of experienced noncommissioned officers and of the obligated enlisted personnel followed by an extensive and costly National Guard recruiting campaign to replace these

losses. In that case the replacements would be less well trained.

Sixth claim: The U.S. Army Reserve will consist entirely of individuals, rather than units and would provide individual trainees for the units at summer camps or upon mobilization.

The facts: This means that the Army Reserve will no longer be a reserve as such but will be a list of names subject to mobilization. Many ROTC officers, ex-Regular officers who accept Reserve commissions, Reserve officers with extensive active duty experience, experienced enlisted men and noncommissioned officers with 2 or more years of active duty—the cream of the Army Reserve—will have no place to go or train.

With the abolition of the corps system and without a centralized electronic data processing system, the clock would be turned back 30 years. We would be reverting to a system similar to that of pre-World War II, which has proven ineffective.

Seventh claim: Under the plan, the paid drill strength will be 550,000 well-equipped, well-trained officers and men; all in the National Guard.

The facts: The statement is true only to the extent that the paid drill strength of the Reserve force available to the Army will be reduced to 550,000 from the strength of 700,000 found necessary to the national defense in the past by the Defense Department, the Department of the Army, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Congress to meet the Army's initial mobilization requirements.

The plan projects full equipment for the consolidated force. It costs \$126 million to equip a standard infantry division. The cost of equipping two additional divisions and five additional brigades would be \$585 million. The President's budget for 1966 is said to include only \$138 million for Reserve equipment.

Then finally, Mr. Speaker, I submit a letter from the able pen of Col. John T. Carlton, as published in the Washington Post of January 12, 1965:

#### RESERVE VIEWPOINT

Your editorial of January 3 fails to meet the issue properly raised by the critics of the proposal of the Secretary of Defense to merge the Army Reserve with the Army National Guard. This plan is an unwarranted weakening of our military strength by a decision without appropriate advice from those given this assignment.

Somehow you have fallen into the error of many of those who have sought to attack the Reserves by viewing service in the military as some sort of boondoggle which is sought to be preserved for the benefit of those participating. Military service by citizens of this Nation is arduous, often unpleasant, and sometimes fatal. It is endured by law, for the most part, as a public duty which must be done.

Your reference to "advantages and benefits" reflects to us an unfamiliarity with the requirements of military service. Congress voted certain incentives by law not to benefit individual participants, but to benefit the Nation by inducing men, in a continuing stream, to serve in the Reserves to meet the requirements of the cold war.

Your charge that someone is making a case for flabbiness is emotional nonsense.

In the early post-World War II days and in every session of Congress since this associa-

tion has continually urged the high standards of fitness and qualification for Reserves on an equal basis with the requirements for the Regular service. The Reserve Officer Personnel Act, enacted in 1955 and improved by the omnibus amendments in 1960 on the basis of a 5-year experience, made certain the vigor and readiness was achieved and maintained.

Surely you must realize, as should every thinking American, that Mr. McNamara's criticism of the Reserve divisions for being understrength and underequipped is an invalid and unfair criticism. The current administration in the Pentagon has had 4 years complete authority over the entire military structure; their present state must be entirely the fault of the Pentagon which has restricted recruiting authority, withheld funds, and denied them equipment. Yet, it apparently is going to take another congressional investigation to make this clear, just as it did only 2 years ago when an official investigation was required to overturn stones in order to place responsibility for maladministration of the Reserves.

The present Reserve system provides for continuous training, which means regular improvement in knowledge, skills, and techniques as is provided for our Active forces.

One of Secretary McNamara's first acts was to abolish the offices of Assistant Secretary for Reserves in the various military services, thus depriving this great element of our national security force of any champion on the secretariat level who both understand and could speak for their cause—which is the cause of the United States.

We are now paying the price for that omission in the failures both in the Pentagon and out of the Pentagon to fairly evaluate and report what always has been the major strength of our Nation—the citizen-soldier force which is found in every walk of life, in every community, and in every age group of America. An objective and impartial investigation, of the type for which Congressman HEBERT is far famed, must develop whether what faults there are can be corrected by turning over the Reserve forces to the National Guard Bureau (in its semi-independence from Federal authority) and the Governors of the States who have no responsibility for natural security, and cannot be held responsible therefor.

JOHN T. CARLTON,  
Colonel, U.S. Army Reserve, Executive Director, Reserve Officers Association.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

Mr. POAGE. I would like to make an announcement.

Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the bylaws of the Interparliamentary Union, the annual meeting of the American Interparliamentary Group will be held on January 18, at 9:30 a.m. in room S-126, the Senate Committee on Appropriations hearing room, in the Senate wing of the Capitol Building. The agenda will include a report from the retiring President, the report of the Executive Secretary, the election of group officers, and plans for the 1965 conference. All Members of Congress are members of the U.S. group of the Interparliamentary Union. All Members are invited to attend.



# IN SUPPORT OF BILL TO REPEAL RETAILERS EXCISE TAXES

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am again introducing a bill to repeal the excise taxes on toilet preparations, jewelry and related items, ladies' handbags, luggage and the like, and furs and fur-trimmed coats. My bill would repeal these taxes effective immediately upon enactment. When I offered a proposal to phase out the retailers excise taxes in the 88th Congress, it was rejected by a party-line vote of 207 to 185 with all Republicans save one supporting repeal. Now that the Johnson administration apparently agrees that the retailers excise taxes should be repealed, I see no reason for delaying congressional action.

I think that we will inflict irreparable damage to many small retailers and manufacturers if we delay the repeal of the retailers excise taxes, while we consider recommendations of the Johnson administration with respect to other excises. In the case of articles taxed at consumer level, there will be a tendency to defer purchases pending repeal of the tax. This could wreck, at least temporarily, the businesses of many small businessmen. In order to minimize as much as possible this adverse effect, repeal of the taxes should be accelerated. For this reason, I propose that we consider these taxes separately and, since everyone agrees that the taxes should be repealed, we take such action immediately.

I have long held the view, shared by the Republicans on the committee, that the retailers excise taxes are a "nuisance," and should have been repealed, irrespective of any action with respect to other taxes. In fact, it was the Republican majority in the 83d Congress who reduced these same taxes from the 1943 rate of 20 percent to the existing rate of 10 percent.

These retailers excise taxes were adopted in 1941, in part, as an emergency tax measure during World War II. Aside from revenue considerations, the rate was increased from 10 percent to 20 percent in 1943 in order to discourage the manufacturer from producing these items and to discourage the consumer from buying them. In 1954, the 1941 rate was reinstated at 10 percent where it has remained for the past 10 years.

These retailers excise taxes are directed particularly against women. Since there are no other comparable Federal sales taxes, the taxes also discriminate against the items being taxed at the retail level. Furthermore, the taxes constitute an invasion by the Federal Government in the field of consumer sales taxes, which has traditionally been reserved to the State and local governments. Finally, and most important, these retailers excise taxes constitute a

very serious administrative burden and are extremely onerous to hundreds of thousands of small retail merchants. For these reasons, I believe that repeal of these taxes is long overdue.

# NEED FOR IMMEDIATE TIGHTENING OF SECURITY MEASURES

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MINSHALL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, invasion of the House floor on opening day of this Congress by a man costumed as a minstrel points up the need for immediate tightening of security measures at entrances to both the floor and gallery of this Chamber.

Despite a cordon of uniformed Metropolitan Police and plainclothesmen, supplementing Capitol Police and doormen, the night of that same day an unauthorized person was escorted from the floor only moments before the President of the United States delivered his state of the Union message. This individual was recognized and pointed out by one of our colleagues, who identified him as a known "crackpot." How he gained access to the floor is a mystery.

Every veteran Member of the House knows the ease with which strangers can wander onto the floor almost at will. Every Member can look up and see the bullet scars in the ceiling of this Chamber, grim reminders of the Puerto Rican nationalist attack on March 1, 1954, from the gallery.

Let me emphasize that we do not want a security barrier to separate American citizens from their national legislators. We do not want Capitol Hill turned into a garrison. But in the name of commonsense we should observe ordinary precautions which will protect both Members on the floor and spectators in the gallery from the dangers inherent in random excursions into the Chamber by strangers.

My words of concern are not to be construed as a lack of appreciation for the tireless efforts of our good friends Zeake Johnson, "Fish Bait" Miller, or Carl Schamp. They are doing the best possible job with the men and the guidelines provided them by the House. All of them express constant anxiety over the security situation.

The facts are that if a tragedy should occur in this Chamber it would be the fault of the Members, not theirs. At the present time, for example, the House Police Board includes the Sergeant at Arms, the Doorkeeper, and the Architect of the Capitol. It also should include ranking Members of both sides of the aisle.

The House has not insisted that its police force meet minimum qualifications nor undergo minimum training for police duty. Whether or not the police should be removed from patronage is debatable; what is not debatable is that Capitol

Hill's uniformed men should not be appointed unless they meet minimum police standards, and unless they are fully prepared through adequate professional training for police work. Physical qualifications should be required for the position of doorman as well.

Adequate security should be provided every day that the House is in session. It will be recalled that it was a relatively quiet Monday, a District day, when the Puerto Ricans opened fire on the floor.

There are countless facets to the security problem, sufficient to call for introduction of a resolution creating a special committee to investigate security measures and to report its recommendations to the House within a period of 30 days.

I am introducing such a resolution today, with the suggestion that the committee be composed of three Democratic and two Republican Members of the House to be named by the leadership.

At the same time, I wish to include the text of an editorial from the January 9 Cleveland Plain Dealer expressing alarm over the security situation:

## MORE SECURITY FOR CONGRESSMEN

In a nation alerted to the need for security safeguards for public officials by the assassination of President Kennedy, the incident on the House floor in Washington, Monday, in which a member of the American Nazi party created a scene comes as a shock.

The intruder, wearing blackface makeup, black tights and a stovepipe hat, ran out on the floor shortly after Congress convened. The fact that he was promptly seized by police does not lessen the seriousness of the breaching of security protection for the Members of the House.

Adding to the gravity of the affair is that the Chamber was the scene a few hours later of President Johnson's state of the Union address. Since this individual was able to penetrate into the Chamber, wearing garish attire that should have made him so conspicuous that he should have been prevented from entering the Capitol, it brings a question as to how extensive was security preparation in advance of the President's appearance.

Had the intruder been armed or carrying explosives, a terrible toll might have been taken among the Congressmen and authorized spectators.

The incident should result in prompt tightening of security measures in both Houses of Congress. The Capitol police force is composed of political appointees, many of them lacking in police training or experience. Admission to the spectators' galleries of the House and the Senate is too easily obtained. Stricter regulation is necessary.

The incident Monday could have resembled that of March 1, 1954, when four Puerto Rican nationalists in the House Gallery shot down five Congressmen. Following that attack, precautions were tightened, but in the intervening years have grown lax, as demonstrated Monday.

The Nation has entrusted its affairs to the Members of Congress. Their safety while serving the Nation should be assured.

## TO MEET THE SOVIET ECONOMIC CHALLENGE

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the battles of the cold war are fought on many fronts, in space technology, the minds of men and the complexities of international trade and economics. These are difficult battles in which the advantage goes not to brute strength but to ideas. One of the most important of these cold war battles is fought in the field of international commerce, and this was one of the bases for the enactment of the Trade Expansion Act in the 87th Congress. To win in the area of international economics, we and our free world allies must keep strong the trade links which bind us and those which harmonize the economics of the uncommitted nations with the economics of the Western alliance.

The use of international trade as a weapon in international relations is as old as commerce itself. It is a refined game, played for high stakes. We must master it if we are to be secure against the threat of the international Communist movement.

The United States and its allies have some important advantages in this contest. We are far stronger than our opponents economically. In this context, I should like to make note of the excellent work which has been done by the Joint Economic Committee in bringing the facts of the comparative economic strength of the United States and the Soviet Union to light. Through the efforts of this committee, and the generous cooperation of experts throughout the country, much valuable information in this field has been brought to a focus. And the inevitable conclusion to be drawn from this information is the superiority of the United States and the free world's economy over that of the Soviets.

This is not to dismiss the threat which the Soviet Union poses, however. The Soviet economy is strong—overwhelming unless matched by the economic force of the free world leaders. And, as a controlled economy, it can be used in ways which are not open to the economic or political leaders of our free economy. The Soviet economy is subject to manipulation for the ends of the political state. There need be no economic justification for these acts; their political impact is the profit they seek. Thus the Soviet economy can be used effectively in spot situations, concentrating its strength in predetermined areas, even against the stronger and sounder Western economies.

The examples of such use are legion. Basically they come down to a pattern not unlike that of the classical monopoly. The monopolist, or the Soviet international trader, chooses a market within which to operate and by cutrate, cutthroat tactics drives all competition from the market. Then each seeks his own profits: The monopolist by forcing prices up where there is no longer any competition to keep them down and the Communist by infiltrating the economic and political structure of the trade partner it has chosen and welding it irrev-

ocably to the Communist bloc. Or the Communist goal may be merely to disrupt a mutually advantageous trade relationship between two countries outside of the Communist bloc. In either event the result is detrimental to the goals of the free world.

The immediate targets of the Soviets in such a spot economic invasion are the free world companies doing business in a particular place. It is only through driving them from the market that the Soviet goals can be achieved, and they cannot long stand against the concentrated strength of the Soviet economy, which is willing to weaken itself overall for the chance of a particular victory.

To effectively counteract this threat of Soviet economic pressure, I have today introduced a bill to establish a U.S. Trading Corporation. This bill would create a corporate body under the aegis of the U.S. Government which would provide assistance to private enterprises against whom the weight of Soviet economic might is asserted in particular market areas. It would help nullify the short-range competitive advantage of the Soviet controlled economy and place American businesses in a position to compete successfully with the tactics of the Soviets in this phase of cold war battling. The powers of the Corporation are made broad in the bill, for great flexibility will be necessary to counter the broad range of challenges in the complex field of international commerce. Basically, however, the Corporation will be a service unit for American business, not controlling or coercing it but standing ready to assist when the challenge of concentrated economic power is placed against our firms.

This will not end the competition with the Soviet Union in the world's marketplaces. There is no one easy way in which we can achieve victory. This is one step, however, which will help strengthen the position of the United States and the free world in meeting the Communist threat.

#### NATIONAL PASSPORT POLICY

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the American Government should, so far as possible, encourage our people to travel. Close and friendly relations with the other countries of the world and a deeper understanding of the world can be gained for this country by continuing and increasing the flow of American visitors traveling to all parts of the world. Such visitors are often called ambassadors of good will. This is not entirely correct, however, for while there may be certain parallels between the actions of our diplomats and our traveling American public, the people who venture to other countries on their own have a

chance for the type of person-to-person contact which, by the nature of the official duties of the diplomat, are unmatched. Our visitors abroad have the chance to, and do, make the close personal contacts which, more than any treaty, can insure international friendship.

It should be the job, then, of our Government to facilitate in every way the flow of Americans to the other countries of the world where people are anxious to know more of us and to meet us. As a step in that direction, I have today introduced a bill to establish a national passport policy and to reorient the administrative functions of the Department of State in this area to the greater accomplishment of this policy. It calls for a recognition of the beneficial effects of travel upon our international relationships; it seeks a minimization of travel restrictions and impediments.

At the same time that it calls for an emphasis on travel and an elimination of the burdensome formalities that accompany international travel, this bill recognizes the clear and present danger which the international Communist conspiracy poses to this country and to the free world and it makes specific provision for limitations of the right to travel in cases in which this would work to the detriment of America or where such travel would be dangerous to the individual.

I believe that much can be done to encourage Americans to travel abroad and make the kind of contacts that help cement a free and harmonious world. This bill, to establish a national passport policy, and to establish an administrative mechanism to support this policy, would help us achieve the goals which are possible through friendly international travel.

#### TAX CLASSIFICATION OF DEBIT LIFE INSURANCE SALESMEN

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, those who are classified as "outside salesmen" are allowed to take as deductions from gross income, the ordinary and necessary expenses of their business activities. What this means, in effect, is that having this status, one may take this form of deduction to reach adjusted gross income and then may take either the standard 10-percent deduction or his itemized deductions to compute his taxable income.

At present, most life insurance salesmen are classified as outside salesmen. One group, however, the so-called debit life insurance salesmen, are not and, because of the similarity in the job and the means of doing it between debit salesmen and other life insurance salesmen, I have today introduced an amendment to section 62(2)(D) of the Internal Revenue



Code to equalize treatment of these two groups.

Both of these groups of insurance salesmen must hold the same license for their profession and both sell basically the same lines of insurance. The debit agent, however, sells industrial insurance in addition to the other lines of insurance. These sales involve work away from the employer's place of business and much out-of-pocket expense for the agent. Industrial life insurance is subject to cancellation at will by the insured and the premiums on it are small and fall due weekly or monthly. The agent must collect the premiums and each collection is, in essence, a new sale. These debit agents are salesmen primarily and not collectors and drawing a distinction between them and other insurance agents on the basis of a collateral collection function is unwarranted for purposes of the outside salesmen section of the Internal Revenue Code.

#### FULL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP FOR AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, on the opening day of the 89th Congress, I introduced H.R. 269, a bill to authorize that the Virgin Islands be incorporated in the State of Florida, provided that the incorporation is approved by free elections in the Virgin Islands and in Florida.

My reason for introducing this legislation is that I am apprehensive that pressure upon the United States in the United Nations and other sources may make it difficult for the United States to retain the territory as part of our country. The recent U.N. Committee of 24 Report, dealing with colonialism, was critical of our Nation's control over the Virgin Island territory. The anticolonialism ground swell should not and cannot be overlooked by our country; and the fact that since 1944 one-third of the world's population has become independent is evidence enough that the trend toward anticolonialism is a definite threat to our retaining our dependencies. This includes not only the Virgin Islands, but American Samoa and Guam as well.

I am very interested that the Virgin Islands and our other dependencies be retained by our Government, and it seems to me that the most logical and feasible future course for the United States to take with regard to the Virgin Islands would be to incorporate them in a state of the United States. Originally, I introduced a bill to allow the Virgin Islanders and the people of Florida to vote on the idea of incorporation in Florida. However, from both the mainland and islands sources there has been a demand for a broader choice. I have introduced a substitute measure today that would allow the Virgin Islanders to vote for a union with any State, and if they favor this, a choice as to what State they might want to be attached to.

In a recent meeting with Gov. Ralph Palewonsky, of the Virgin Islands, a distinguished representative of the fine Americans living in the islands, he pointed out that another State besides Florida might be considered by some people in the Virgin Islands as better suited to incorporation with the Virgin Islands, and that is the reason for my substitute measure.

It has been brought to my attention that the Virgin Islands Constitutional Convention, now in session in St. Croix, V.I., has presented several suggestions for stronger ties to the mainland United States. However, these suggestions fall short of my proposal which would allow the islanders to vote not only for the President of the United States, but also Senators and Congressmen. My proposal would allow full rights of citizenship on an equal basis with the 180 million Americans living in the 50 States.

The anticolonialism threat imperils the basic interests of the United States in its control over its territories and possessions. A halfway approach to full rights of citizenship cannot be an answer, and the sooner we settle this fully the better it will be for everybody.

The fact of self-government and allowing citizens to vote for President and representatives in the Congress can be accomplished by my legislation. It would take a constitutional amendment to allow American citizens in a territory to vote even for the President.

Permanent attachment of the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and Guam, with full citizenship rights might also be accomplished by establishment of a separate state combining all of these dependencies, which might also include the District of Columbia.

It is in the national interest to provide full rights of citizenship to these people, and particularly to the Virgin Islanders. The defense and national security value of the territory and its strategic location in the Caribbean area are my principal concerns in the retention of the Virgin Islands as a concrete part of the United States. The United States bought the Virgin Islands in 1917 from Denmark for defense reasons. We cannot afford to throw that defense value away.

The incorporation would serve as a cultural bridge between North and South America for a greater exchange of ideas and interests, and the tourism industry of the Virgin Islands would be greatly enhanced with a closer tie to the mainland. I know of nothing that the islands now have which would be in any way endangered or diminished by such a union. The Virgin Islands with 35,000 people is about the size of the average Florida county, and it is much too small to be considered for statehood, and this is also true of other U.S. possessions, Guam, with 67,044 people, and American Samoa, with 20,051 people.

In our modern times with rapid transportation, distances such as are involved here are no longer a serious problem. If you look at the much greater distances from the outermost inhabited islands of Hawaii and Alaska compared with the 1,100 miles from Florida to the

Virgin Islands you can see that this is nothing very exceptional.

The State Department and the Interior Department are both concerned over the future of our possessions, not only in the light of the anticolonialism threat, but also in the right of all citizens to have full citizenship. In a recent press conference, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall called my idea "a very stimulating one—a provocative one," and said this is one of the ways to solve the problem that the people of the Virgin Islands face in terms of their ultimate political future and sovereignty.

To accomplish my suggestion I have asked the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for early departmental reports and hearings.

We must begin some hard and constructive thinking in this field. I believe my legislation is the most practical and feasible way to grant full rights of citizenship to not only the people of the Virgin Islands, but to all of the people now citizens in all our possessions, territories, and districts.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point newspaper comments:

[From the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune, Jan. 5, 1965]

VIRGIN ISLANDS EYED AS FLORIDA'S 68TH COUNTY

WASHINGTON.—A bill to incorporate the Virgin Islands as Florida's 68th county was introduced yesterday by Representative CHARLES E. BENNETT, Democrat, of Florida.

He called for elections in the Virgin Islands and in Florida for the citizens to express their views.

BENNETT said he has written Ralph M. Palewonsky, the Governor of the Virgin Islands, requesting that the Virgin Islands constitutional convention, now in session, study his proposal.

The islands were acquired by the United States from Denmark in 1917 because of their defense value and strategic location in the Caribbean.

BENNETT said in a statement that a recent United Nations report criticizing the status of the Virgin Islands as a territory of the United States might bring about pressures making it difficult for this country to retain its rights to the islands.

#### CITES DEFENSE VALUE

"Personally, I am delighted that the Virgin Islands are part of the United States, and I believe the islands have a potential defense value in the future which could be greatly accelerated by proper attention and development," BENNETT wrote Palewonsky.

"We must not lose this territory not only because of the importance to national security," BENNETT said, "But because all of the 50 States, not only Florida, have a great deal to gain with the incorporation of the Virgin Islands in the State of Florida."

"The islands as a part of Florida would provide a tangible and specific link between the United States and South America, boosting the cultural connections of the Western Hemisphere, and the tourist industry, so vital to both the islands and to Florida, would be mutually enhanced."

#### WILL PUSH PLAN

The Virgin Islands constitutional convention is in the process of preparing recommendations to Congress for modifying the organic act of 1954 which set up the government of the islands.

"The basic source of Federal authority in matters of territorial-government is the Congress," BENNETT said, "and I plan to vigorous-

ly push the plan of incorporation of the Virgin Islands in the State of Florida. I am certain it would mean a great deal to our national security, the promotion of tourism, and the general cultural development between North and South America."

[From the Orlando (Fla.) Evening Star, Jan. 7, 1965]

#### FLORIDA MAY GET NEW COUNTY

Congressman CHARLES E. BENNETT of Jacksonville has suggested that if the Virgin Islands wish to be annexed to the United States they should be as Florida's 68th county rather than as the Nation's 51st State.

How far the proposal may get is problematical but BENNETT is serious about it. He has already introduced a bill into the new Congress and has written the Governor of the islands to ask his cooperation.

The Virgin Islands are now a territory of the United States but the Communist-fanned outcry against colonialism has resulted in a sharp United Nations criticism of the islands' present status.

The emerging concept that every little dot of territory should become an independent nation fits in perfectly with the Communists' plans to divide and conquer.

It is Congressman BENNETT's hope that the strategic Caribbean islands just east of Puerto Rico may be kept under U.S. control as a national defense measure.

Since the territory is not suitable either by size, economy, or political stability to become a full-fledged member of the United States, BENNETT feels the natural move would be to incorporate it into the nearest sovereign State, Florida.

He has publicly asked Florida citizens to express their feelings in this matter but gives no indication what reaction he may have received from State legislators or the new administration in Tallahassee.

Anyhow, it's an interesting concept. If the Nation can absorb a State thousands of miles out in the middle of the Pacific Ocean perhaps it is not so fantastic for a State to add a county which is a mere 1,500 miles from its nearest shore.

[From the Orlando (Fla.) Sentinel, Jan. 10, 1965]

#### ISLAND COUNTY

Congressman CHARLES BENNETT has introduced a bill in Congress to incorporate the Virgin Islands as Florida's 68th county, suggesting that people of Florida and the Virgin Islands both vote to express their views.

His reason is that a recent U.N. report criticizing the status of the islands may bring about pressures making it difficult for the United States to retain its rights there.

We don't imagine Floridians would have any objection to adopting a new county, since this would make us one of the most farflung of the States. But as for the islanders, we don't know. They'd have a long trip if they ever wanted to go to the State capital.

#### TEMPORARY RELEASE OF COPPER FROM NATIONAL STOCKPILE

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. ST GERMAIN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, for the past several months our copper industry has been adversely affected by the

short supply of copper. The supply has been steadily dwindling and many industries in my State are dependent upon this metal for the manufacture of their prime products.

The copper economy is most important to the economy of my State of Rhode Island—8,000 employees are affected by this shortage in my State alone—as well as to the country, and I strongly believe that the Federal Government has a responsibility to see that this situation is stabilized.

Today I am introducing a bill which I believe will be helpful in stabilizing the present situation. We do not have adequate supplies of copper, but there is available copper in the national stockpile and this could be made available to domestic users on a loan basis.

Incidentally, since noting the short supply of copper available to the industry of my State, there have been two major breakthroughs during the past 2 months which were extremely helpful. No. 1—some 30,000 tons of copper were released from the Defense Production Act inventory to the Bureau of the Mint. They assisted the private industries, to some extent, since the Mint did not have to draw on supplies already short and available to the industry. No. 2—the Defense Production Act inventory announced that the Federal Government would sell 20,000 tons of copper for domestic consumption.

These two announcements and actions have been of help in alleviating the situation. However, the copper situation, as I have pointed out, is very serious. Relief cannot be given adequately by any administrative means, and I sincerely hope that the Congress will act expeditiously on my bill which will grant the necessary authority to loan 100,000 short tons of copper to our primary producers. Of primary concern to me is to see that when such loans are authorized, they are made on an equitable basis to all copper users. Under this bill, the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning would have the responsibility for making the necessary rules and regulations. There should be a great deal of thought put into the method of distribution. It should be more than a mere distribution on the basis of the amount used per year by the various manufacturers. The regulations should recognize the fact that many companies in the manufacturing business are also copper producers. For this reason the formula should take the above into consideration so that the firms that are not producing copper will receive equitable amounts in order that their employees may not suffer from the lack of work due to the shortage of copper.

An equitable distribution, taking these factors into consideration, is as important as the release or loan of the copper itself.

As I have stated, I believe that in this instance the Federal Government has the responsibility to promote stability and to assist both the producers and users of copper. Favorable action on this legislation would stabilize the economy and tide over the industry during the necessary period and it would do

away with the speculation and trading at exorbitant prices which has made the situation so untenable.

#### SUMMARY, LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA ADOPTED BY 26TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, JUNE 1964

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. DULSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the legislative program of the Communications Workers of America which was adopted by their annual convention:

#### SUMMARY, LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA ADOPTED BY 26TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, JUNE 1964

Congressional reforms: Called on the 89th Congress to make its first order of business the revamping of its antiquated rules and procedures in such fashion that will guarantee a smooth flow of legislation to the floor where the will of the majority might readily be expressed.

Labor-management relations: Urged Congress to enact legislation (1) amending the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts to restore the principles of the Wagner Act; (2) repealing section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley so unions will be able to represent and protect workers from unwarranted restrictions imposed by a few conservative-minded State authorities; and (3) redefining, fairly and reasonably, the "free speech" provisions of Taft-Hartley.

Appalachia: Convention agreed that the continued poverty of the Appalachia region in a time of great national prosperity is intolerable. Urged the early enactment of legislation to provide the basic facilities needed to foster economic development in the region; strongly support the administration's inclusion of human resources program of the Appalachian Commission in the President's poverty program.

Hospital Insurance Act of 1964: Reaffirmed support of amending the Social Security Act to extend practical, and fair method of social security to provide payment of hospital and related bills for the elderly and thus to permit them to live out the years of their lives free from the haunting fear of disastrous medical bills.

Consumer protection: Supported struggle for enactment of truth-in-lending and packaging legislation and drug industry reforms, all of which will protect the health and earnings of our members and of consumers in general. Also called on Congress to defeat the deceptively named quality stabilization bill that is really nothing more than a discredited price-raising, price-fixing "fair trade" legislation.

Conservation: Endorsed programs for the conservation of our national resources.

Public works: Endorsed continuation of the accelerated public works program, and urged Congress to authorize an additional maximum amount of money to carry on the fight against unemployment, recognizing that the needed public facilities that would be provided, would benefit distressed areas



in which one-third of the Nation's population lives and which accounts for one-half of the unemployment in this country.

**Area redevelopment:** Cognizant of the fact that ARA represents an investment in the future of America which will pay sound human and economic dividends to all of its people, the 1964 convention of the Communications Workers of America wholeheartedly supported the ARA program and urged immediate passage by the House of the Senate-approved \$455 million appropriation bill.

**Minimum wage extension:** Urged Congress to enact legislation providing for the extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act coverage to include under its protection the millions of workers in industry engaged in interstate commerce who are now protected by the act, and establishing a \$2 an hour minimum wage.

**Double time for overtime:** The Convention supported an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act to raise the present overtime provision from time and one-half to double time. Further, it opposes any provisions to make application of double time contingent on approval by special industry committees.

#### SUMMARY

**Housing and urban renewal:** Convention reaffirmed its support for a Cabinet-level Federal Department of Housing and Urban Renewal. Called for a minimum of 200,000 public housing units a year. Urged a stepped-up urban renewal program to create beautiful and livable communities within these United States and to provide employment for our growing labor force. Also, urges encouragement of middle-income housing within our cities. Supported goal of equal opportunity in housing for all Americans. Called for provisions in all Federal, State and local housing programs of the requirement that the prevailing wage must be paid to all employees engaged in such projects.

**Education:** Convention urged a comprehensive program of Federal aid to our public schools to eliminate classroom shortage and improve educational opportunity for all children. Called for assistance to higher education which will provide adequate facilities so that no qualified child will be denied admission to an institution of higher learning. We favor extension of free public education through the 14th year or 2 years of junior college. Also, Congress should immediately enact the Hartke bill as a step toward universal higher educational opportunity. Urge the creation of a new congressional commission on higher education to report to the Nation the costs of a universal GI-type bill designed to meet the financial needs of all qualified youths who seek higher education.

**Unemployment compensation:** Convention urged Congress to establish an adequate unemployment compensation system that would provide uniform minimum standards to be applicable to the entire country. It would include raising the weekly benefits, extend the period for which benefits are payable, extend the system to many now denied any and all protection, and improve the financial structure of the system by providing some measure of equalization of cost.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED CIVIL EMPLOYEES

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. DULSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I wish to include the legislative program of the National Association of Retired Civil Employees. It was my pleasure to discuss the program with their officers and it is my hope the Congress will give it careful consideration. The legislative program follows:

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, 1965

We seek improvements in the civil service retirement system, not only for the benefit of our members and of other retirees and their dependents and survivors, but also for the benefit of all of the people of the United States. Our Federal Government, which is so important in preserving our basic freedoms and security, cannot function without a capable efficient civil service. The retirement system helps in two ways to assure the necessary standards of excellence in our civilian employees. First, the promise of retirement benefits enables the Government to attract and retain the best qualified persons for its various activities. Second, the opportunity for employees to withdraw from active service after they have passed the prime of life, permits more frequent injection of new blood into important Government agencies. Furthermore, by providing the necessities of life to previous employees and their dependents, the retirement system permits savings in welfare services and expenditures at Federal, State, and local government levels. During the past 44 years, a continuing series of improvements has made the retirement system even more responsive to the needs of the people as well as to the needs of the beneficiaries.

In its dedicated effort to achieve additional improvements in this retirement system, for the benefit of all our members, all beneficiaries of the system, and all of the people, the National Association of Retired Civil Employees presents its legislative program for 1965, as follows:

#### PARAMOUNT OBJECTIVE: ANNUITY INCREASE

1. Ability to acquire the necessities of life is the most important problem to everyone, and this problem is most acute to those who have suffered a reduction in their living standard and must get by on low fixed incomes. The only general increase in civil service annuities since 1955 was in 1962, and was limited to 5 percent. The actual increase in the cost of living since 1955, as reflected in the official Consumer Price Index, is now more than 15 percent, leaving retiree and survivor annuitants 10 percent behind in the onward march of inflation. Civil Service Commission records show more than 500,000 retirees and survivors with annuities under \$3,000 per annum, considered as poverty in current programs before the Congress. In order to restore this loss of purchasing power to those who need it most, and to give some measure of relief to all, we seek an immediate annuity increase of 10 percent in each annuity up to \$3,000 per annum and 5 percent in that portion of each annuity above \$3,000. At the same time, we demand the retention of the automatic cost-of-living increase approved in 1962, in order that future increases in the cost of living may be made without additional action by Congress.

#### MAJOR OBJECTIVES

2. End discrimination in survivor benefits: Many persons who retired before 1956 are still suffering annuity reductions up to 25 percent in order to provide survivor benefits for their spouses, while persons retiring more recently may provide similar benefits by deductions of only 2½ percent. Survivors of former employees who retired before October 11, 1962, cannot receive more than half of the annuities paid to their spouses, but in the cases of those who retired on or after that date, survivor annuities are 10 percent

higher. We seek legislation (a) requiring the recomputation of annuities of all persons who retired before October 11, 1962, and who elected to provide survivor annuities, to give them the benefit of the more liberal formula authorized since that date, of 2½ percent on up to \$3,600 of annuity, and 10 percent on the remainder; and (b) recomputation of all survivor annuities of spouses of former employees who retired before October 11, 1962, to increase them to 55 percent of the annuities of such retirees at the time of death.

3. Reinforcing the retirement fund: Although the retirement fund still shows a steady increase each year, we recognize the fact that prospective demands on it are increasing at a more rapid rate, and that it needs new reinforcements in order to maintain its solvency in the future. We declare our earnest support for additional Government contributions to the fund to safeguard all annuities now and hereafter.

#### ADDITIONAL OBJECTIVES

4. There are many inequities under the retirement laws for which we advocate corrections, particularly in cases as follows:

(a) Benefits under the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act are denied to retirees from the Tennessee Valley Authority, some agencies of the Farm Credit Administration, deferred annuitants, and forgotten widows who were first granted annuities in 1958. We favor legislation to extend health benefits to all of these annuitants.

(b) There are a few forgotten widows of retirees who died before 1948 who are still denied annuities because they were not married 5 years before the death of their husbands. There are also a number of widows of employees who died in service before 1948 who do not receive annuities. We favor legislation to grant annuities and health benefits to these unfortunate widows.

(c) There is no provision under existing law for a retiree to marry after retirement and provide a survivor annuity for his spouse. We favor legislation authorizing a retiree married after retirement, after such marriage has continued 3 years, to elect a reduced annuity in order to provide a survivor annuity for such spouse.

(d) Under present law, a retiree who elects a reduced annuity in order to provide a survivor annuity for his spouse, in the event of such spouse's death and his remarriage, cannot designate such second spouse for a survivor annuity, although he still suffers the reduction in his own annuity. We favor legislation permitting a retiree in such cases to designate his second spouse to receive the survivor annuity.

(e) A survivor annuitant, under present law, loses the survivor annuity in the event of remarriage, and cannot reclaim it even if again widowed. We favor legislation to permit a survivor annuitant to remarry without loss of annuity, or at least if the annuity is lost by remarriage, to permit it to be reinstated upon the death of the second spouse.

(f) A retiree who has elected a reduction in annuity in order to provide an annuity for his spouse continues to suffer such reduction even if predeceased by the spouse. We favor legislation providing for a recomputation of the retiree's annuity in such cases to restore him to a full annuity.

(g) Persons who retired before 1956 with 30 years of service who had reached 55 years of age are suffering annuity reductions up to 15 percent while persons who retired under similar circumstances since 1956 lost only 1 percent of their annuities per year under age 60. We favor legislation to equalize the reductions for all persons who retired under age 60 under the more liberal 1956 formula.

(h) Persons who retired on or after July 12, 1960, who had rendered service and made contributions to the retirement fund after they had accumulated enough service to



earn a maximum annuity, have received credit for such contributions in purchasing additional annuity, but those who retired before that date with excess service have received no equivalent adjustment. We favor legislation providing for the recomputation of the annuities of persons who retired before July 12, 1960, who had rendered service and made contributions to the fund after completing the service on which their annuities were based, to bring about annuity increases under a formula of one-half the ratio of such excess service to the service on which their present annuities are based.

(1) Since October 1, 1956, persons retired on account of disability have the benefit of an annuity floor equal to the annuity they would earn by service to age 60, or 40 percent of the average salary, whichever is less, but this benefit has been denied to persons who retired before October 1, 1956. We favor legislation to extend the benefit of this annuity floor to persons retired on disability prior to October 1, 1956.

5. Free survivor benefits: Survivor benefits are granted to spouses under the social security and railroad retirement systems without any reductions in the annuities of the persons retired. Also, spouses married after retirement can receive survivor annuities under these other retirement systems, but no comparable benefits are authorized under the civil service retirement system. We favor legislation providing an annuity to the surviving spouse of each retiree under the civil service retirement system, in the amount of 55 percent of the annuity of such retiree at date of death, without charge to the original annuity, provided such spouse was married prior to retirement, or, if after retirement, the marriage had continued at least 3 years; and restoring full annuities to all retirees who are now receiving reduced annuities in order to provide survivor annuities; provided further that no existing annuity or right to receive an annuity is reduced or impaired.

6. Government group life insurance: We favor legislation to modify the reduction in Government group life insurance at age 65 (or at time of retirement, whichever is later) from 2 percent per month to 1 percent per month, and to limit the total reduction to 5 percent.

7. Other retirement systems: Since persons retired under other civilian retirement systems of the Federal Government (and the District of Columbia) are eligible for NARCE membership, we will support liberalization in such other systems, including but not limited to those for foreign service, CIA employees, lighthouse service, teachers, policemen and firemen in the District of Columbia, construction workers on the Panama Canal, and beneficiaries under compensation laws.

8. Matching salary increases: Since annuities under the civil service retirement system are definitely linked to salaries, we favor legislation to require annuity increases to match all general salary increases for civilian employees.

9. Early retirement without penalty: We will support legislation to authorize retirement for employees with 30 years of service upon attaining 55 years of age, providing such legislation contains a provision restoring full annuities to all persons retired previously with 30 years of service at age 55 or later, whose annuities were reduced because they retired before reaching age 60.

10. Postal rate advantages: All labor unions, employee associations, and many other nonprofit associations are enjoying preferential bulk mailing rates under Federal postal laws, while our association headquarters and many of our chapters have been denied this privilege. We will continue efforts to obtain postal rate privileges equal

to those granted labor unions and employee associations.

11. Income tax laws: We favor reductions in Federal and State income tax laws to ease tax burdens on our members and we will be alert to protest any proposals that would discriminate against civil service annuitants.

12. Merger of health benefit systems: The retired Federal employees health benefits system, limited to persons who retired prior to July 1, 1960, is certain to dwindle in future years, and the costs of benefits may become prohibitive. We favor legislation to combine this plan with the Federal employees health benefits system which now serves all persons retired since July 1, 1960, in order to preserve equitable health services at reasonable costs for all of our members.

13. Veterans benefits: Many of our members are eligible for veteran or widow pensions in addition to their civil service retirement annuities, and we will continue to support amendments to veteran pension laws which would be beneficial to such members.

14. Opposing harmful legislation: While supporting legislation that would be of benefit to our members, we must also be constantly alert to oppose measures that would be objectionable, particularly—

(a) Price fixing: There is a determined campaign to get Congress to approve a law authorizing price fixing by manufacturers and distributors of branded items that all of us must use, including food and medicine. Sometimes, this is proposed under the guise of quality stabilization and sometimes as fair trade. Whatever the label, it is simply a scheme to force us to pay more for things we need than we do now. We will continue our opposition to all of these proposals.

(b) Merger with social security: Numerous NARCE conventions have declared opposition to any plan which would merge civil service retirement with social security, and we will be alert to follow this mandate.

(c) Preserve present benefits: We enjoy a number of current retirement benefits that might be attacked as, for example, the provision for annuity increases to match increases in the cost of living when the consumer price index advances 3 percent or more. We will scrutinize all proposals which might be adverse to us and oppose them.

(d) Income tax laws: In the revision of Federal income tax laws, there is always a chance for attacks on some of our present advantages, such as double exemptions at age 65, the retirement income credit, etc., which would increase the tax burdens of our members. We will be on guard against such threats.

(e) Liberty amendment: Our recent convention declared its opposition to the so-called liberty amendment, which would seriously curtail many governmental activities, and might endanger our civil service retirement system, veteran and social security benefits, etc. We will support the convention action in opposing this proposal.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that I have today introduced the administration bill on immigration. Because a good many Members will follow suit, I offer for the RECORD a section-by-section analysis of the bill. This section-by-section analysis

will prove most helpful for the Members of the House:

#### SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 amends section 201(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, under which quotas for each country are determined. It abolishes the national origins system by reducing present quotas by one-fifth of their present number each year for 5 years. As numbers are released from national origins quotas, they are added to the quota reserve pool established by the amendment to section 201 of the act made by section 3 of the bill. Thus in the first year, 20 percent (roughly 32,000) are released to the pool; in the second year, the pool will have 40 percent of present quotas (or 64,000); until in the fifth year and thereafter, all numbers are allocated through the pool. To provide some immediate relief to minimum quota areas, the minimum quota is raised to 200, but is then reduced in the same manner as other quotas.

Section 2 amends section 201(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act by changing a reference therein from "section 202 (e)" to "section 202(d)" in conformity with the redesignation of section 202(e) as 202(d) made by section 6(e) of the bill.

Section 3 amends section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act by adding a new subsection (f). This subsection establishes the quota reserve pool from which all quota numbers will be allocated by the 5th year. In each of the 5 years constituting the period of transition, the pool will consist of (1) the numbers released from national origins quotas each year, and (2) numbers assigned to the old quota areas but unused the previous year because insufficient demand for them existed in the assigned quota area.

Quota numbers are issued in the order of preference specified in amended section 203 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (see Sec. 10 of the bill). That is, first call on the first 50 percent is given to persons whose admission, by virtue of their exceptional skill, training or education, will be especially advantageous to the United States; first call on the next 30 percent, plus any part of the first 50 percent not issued for first preference purposes, is given to unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens, not eligible for non-quota status because they are over 21 years of age; first call on the remaining 20 percent, plus any part of the first 80 percent not taken by the first two preference classes, is given to spouses and unmarried sons or daughters of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence; and any portion remaining is issued to other quota visa applicants, with percentage preferences to other relatives of U.S. citizens and resident aliens, and then to certain classes of workers. Amended section 203 further provides that within each class, visas are issued in the order in which applied for—first come, first served. These preference provisions, which under present law determine only relative priority between nationals of the same country, will now determine priority between nationals of different countries throughout the world.

To prevent disproportionate benefits to the nationals of any single country, a maximum of 10 percent of the total authorized quota is set on immigration attributable to any quota area. However, this limitation is not applied if to do so would result in reducing any quota at a more rapid rate than that provided by amended section 201(a). Ultimately, of course, the limitation applies to all.

Exceptions to the principle of allocating visas on the basis of time of registration within preference classes are provided to deal with special problems. Since some countries' quotas are not current, their nationals have no old registrations on file. To apply the principle rigidly would result, after



4 or 5 years, in curtailing immigration from these countries almost entirely. This would be undesirable not only because it would frustrate the aim of the bill that immigration from all countries should continue, but also because many of the countries that would be affected are our closest allies. Therefore, proposed section 201(f) would authorize the President, after consultation with the Immigration Board (established by section 18), to reserve up to 30 percent of the quota reserve pool for allocation to qualified immigrants (1) who could obtain visas under the existing system but not under the new system and (2) whose admission to the United States would further the national security interest by maintaining close ties with their countries. The number of quota visas so allocated may exceed the 10-percent limit on the number of immigrants from any country in the case of those countries which, under the existing system, regularly receive allocations in excess of that limit.

Subsection (f) also allows the President to reserve up to 10 percent of the quota reserve pool for allocation to certain refugees and permits him to disregard priority of registration within preference classes for the benefit of such refugees. Many refugees, almost by definition, are uprooted suddenly. They had no thought of immigration until they were forced to leave the country in which they were living because of natural calamity or political upheaval; or they may be refugees from persecution or dictatorship, in which case previous registration would have been dangerous.

Finally, subsection (f) provides that if the President reserves, against contingencies, any numbers during the year, but thereafter finds them not to be needed for the named purposes, such numbers are to be issued as if they had not been reserved. Similarly, the 10-percent limitation on the number of visas to be issued to any quota area is made inoperable if its application would result in authorized quota numbers not being used.

Section 4 amends section 201(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which presently limits the number of quota visas issued in any single month to 10 percent of the total yearly quota. This limitation is needed to insure that persons entitled to preference by virtue of special skills or family ties will not be foreclosed from preference by a rush of earlier applications which exhaust the annual quota. To insure that all available quota numbers can nevertheless be utilized, present law provides that numbers not used during the first 10 months of any fiscal year may be used during the last 2 months of such year, without regard to the 10-percent monthly limitation. Often, if close to the full 10 percent of quota visas is not issued in each of the first months of the year, undesirable administrative problems result in the last 2. The amendment allows the issuance each month of the 10 percent authorized for that month plus any visas authorized but not issued in previous months. This permits a more even spacing of visa issuance during the year.

Section 5 amends section 201(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act which now permits the issuance of quota immigrant visas to nonquota immigrants. Substituted for the provisions of section 201(d) is a specific direction that no quota immigrant visa shall be issued to a person who is eligible for a nonquota immigrant visa. This will prevent nonquota immigrants from preempting visas to the prejudice of qualified quota immigrants.

Section 6 amends section 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the so-called "Asia-Pacific Triangle" provisions, which require persons of Asian stock to be attributed to quota areas not by their place of birth, but according to their racial ancestry. At the end of the 5-year transition period, this provision would be in any event

superfluous, since national origin will no longer be a standard for the admission of qualified quota immigrants. But the formula is so especially discriminatory that it should be removed immediately, and not be permitted to operate even in part during the 5-year transition period.

Subsection (c) of the section amends section 202(c) of the act so as to raise the minimum allotment to subquotas of dependent areas of a governing country, thus preserving their present equality with independent minimum-quota areas. The dependent area's allotment is taken from the governing country's quota. To prevent a dependent area from preempting the governing country's quota disproportionately, it is provided that the dependent area's share of the quota will decrease as the governing country's quota is reduced.

Section 7 amends section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act by deleting the language of that section which prevents the issuance of visas in lieu of those issued but not actually used, or later found to be improperly issued. Thus in Germany alone over 7,000 quota visas are now taken by persons entitled to nonquota status, and 2,000 more quota visas are issued to persons who do not actually apply for admission to the United States. All these quota visas are lost under the present law. Such a result is inconsistent with the aim of the bill that all authorized quota numbers shall be used. The amended section 207 specifically authorizes the issuance of a quota visa in lieu of one improperly issued or not actually used, utilizing the same quota number.

Section 8 amends section 101(a) (27) (A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which grants nonquota status to spouses and children of U.S. citizens, so as to extend nonquota status to parents of U.S. citizens as well.

Section 9 amends section 101(a) (27) (C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act so as to extend nonquota status to natives of all independent Western Hemisphere countries. Under present law, such status is granted to natives of all independent North, Central, and South American countries, and of named Caribbean island countries which were independent when the Immigration and Nationality Act was enacted in 1952. The amendment extends nonquota status to natives of countries in these areas which have gained their independence since then, or may gain their independence hereafter.

Section 10 amends section 203(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which establishes preferences for immigrants with special skills and for relatives of U.S. citizens and resident aliens.

Subsection (a) relaxes the test for the first preference accorded to persons of high education, technical training, specialized experience, or exceptional ability. Under present law, such persons are granted preferred status only if the Attorney General determines that their services are "needed urgently" in the United States. The amendment allows them first preference if their services, as determined by the Attorney General, would be "especially advantageous" to the United States.

Subsection (b) eliminates the second preference for parents of American citizens, now accorded nonquota status by the amendment made by section 8 of the bill.

Subsection (c) grants a fourth preference, up to 50 percent of numbers not issued to the first three preferences, to parents of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence. It also grants a subsidiary preference to qualified quota immigrants capable of filling particular labor shortages in the United States. Under present law, immigrants who do not meet the rigorous standards of the skilled specialist category are not preferred over any other immigrants even

though they can fill a definite labor need which other immigrants cannot fill. The amendment allows to such immigrants a preference of 50 percent of the quota visas remaining after all family preferences have been satisfied or exhausted.

Section 11 amends section 204 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which establishes the procedure for determining eligibility for preferred status under section 203.

The amendments made by paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) cover the filing of petitions, on behalf of the workers accorded a fourth preference, by the persons who will employ them to fill the special labor needs. Paragraph (1) provides for approval of these petitions by the Attorney General, and paragraph (2) requires that he consult with the Immigration Board and interested departments of Government before granting preference to these workers.

Paragraph (2) also exempts first preference skilled specialists from the present petition procedure because under the bill a new procedure is established for such persons. Under present law, skilled specialists may qualify for preferred status only when a petition requesting their services is filed by a U.S. employer. This requirement unduly restricts our ability to attract those whose services would substantially enhance our economy, cultural interests, and welfare. Many of these people have no way of contacting employers in the United States in order to obtain the required employment. Even if they knew whom to contact, few openings important enough to attract such highly-skilled people are offered without personal interviews, and only a few very large enterprises or institutions have representatives abroad with hiring authority. Thus many such skilled specialists cannot obtain the employment presently required for first preference status.

Moreover, the requirement of prearranged employment is in fact unnecessary. Highly skilled specialists would obviously work at their specialty, provided that employment is open. The only check needed is that the Attorney General ascertain, upon consultation with appropriate Government agencies, that job openings exist in the specialist's particular field. Although the present petition procedure serves to confirm the individual's own evidence of his training, education, or skills, such confirmation is not essential if proper investigation is made of his qualifications before the preference is accorded.

Paragraph (5), therefore, allows the Attorney General to grant a first preference to skilled specialists upon their own petitions, supported by such documentation as the Attorney General shall require. In this connection it is to be noted that the existing law requiring an investigation by the Attorney General of the petitioner's qualifications and a determination of his eligibility for a first preference is continued.

Section 12 amends section 205(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, providing for petitions to establish eligibility for preference as a relative of a U.S. citizen of lawfully resident alien, to conform to the substantive amendments made by section 10.

Section 13 amends the "fair share" refugee law so as to remove a provision which has hampered its effective operation. Presently, the entry of refugees is subject to the condition that they be within the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The mandate provision is eliminated, so that the refugee law will no longer be subject to outside control. In addition, subsection (b) enlarges the applicable area definition so as to allow the entry of refugees from North Africa generally, and Algeria particularly, who are unable to return to their countries because of their race, religion, or political opinions, and incorporates this new definition in the "fair share" law. The



existing definition encompasses refugees from "any country within the general area of the Middle East," which is defined as the area between Libya on the west, Turkey on the north, Pakistan on the east, and Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia on the south. The new definition substitutes Morocco for Libya as the western border of this area.

Section 14 repeals the "fair share" law's special provision for 500 "difficult to resettle" refugees; all such persons have been taken care of, and the authority is therefore no longer necessary.

Section 15 amends section 281 of the Immigration and Nationality Act so as to grant discretionary authority to the Secretary of State to specify the time and manner of payment of the fees for visa applications and issuances. This discretionary authority will allow the Secretary to control two undesirable situations:

First, many people in countries with over-subscribed quotas register their names on visa waiting lists even though they have no present intention of emigrating; they regard the registration as insurance for possible future use. Such registrations have the effect of creating a distorted picture of visa backlogs and make efficient administration difficult. The amendment therefore would allow the Secretary of State to require a registrant to deposit a fee at the time of registration. While not unduly burdensome on those who wish to come here, such a procedure would serve to discourage registrations which are not bona fide.

Second, otherwise admissible immigrants, particularly refugees, are often unable to pay the required visa fee. Rather than bar them from obtaining a visa, the Secretary is given authority to postpone payment.

Section 16 is also directed to the problem of "insurance" registrations. Many applicants for visas have been offered visas repeatedly but have turned them down. They wish only to preserve their priority in registration for possible future use. To handle such cases, section 203(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended so as to allow the Secretary of State to terminate the registrations of persons who have previously declined visas. This amendment is also important in connection with a contemplated reregistration of applicants in certain over-subscribed quota areas designed to ascertain whether registrants have died, emigrated elsewhere, or changed their minds; the Secretary is authorized to terminate the registration of all persons who fail to reregister.

Section 17 amends subsections (a) (1), (a) (4), and (g), as redesignated, of section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act so as to allow the entry of certain mentally afflicted persons. Under present law, no visas may be issued to aliens who are feeble-minded or insane, or have had one or more attacks of insanity, or who are afflicted with a psychopathic personality, epilepsy, or a mental defect. These provisions have created hardships for families seeking admission, where one member, often a child, is retarded. Such families are presented with the difficult decision as to whether they should leave the afflicted person behind or stay with him. Such a person cannot enter the United States even if the family is willing and able to care for him here and even if he is within the 85 percent of mentally afflicted persons whose condition can be substantially improved by adequate treatment.

The amendment gives the Attorney General discretionary authority to admit such persons who are the spouses, children, or parents of citizens or resident aliens, or who are accompanying a member of their family. The Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, would prescribe the controls and conditions on the entry of such persons, including the giving of a bond to insure continued family support.

The bar against the admission of epileptics is removed entirely, since this affliction can effectively be medically controlled. The amendment would also provide that the term "mentally retarded" be substituted for the present term "feeble-minded." This is not a substantive change in the law.

Section 18 establishes the Immigration Board, to be composed of seven members. Two members of the House of Representatives are appointed by the Speaker with the approval of the majority and minority leaders, two members of the Senate, by the President of the Senate, with the approval of the majority and minority leaders, and three members, including the Chairman, by the President. Members not otherwise in government service are to be paid on a per diem basis for actual time spent in the work of the Board.

The section provides that the Board's duties shall be to study, and consult with appropriate government departments on all facets of immigration policy; to make recommendations to the President as to the reservation and allocation of quota numbers, and to recommend to the Attorney General criteria for admission of skilled specialists and workers whose services are needed by reason of labor shortages in this country.

Section 19 grants consular officers discretionary authority to require bonds ensuring that certain nonimmigrants will depart voluntarily from the United States when required. This amendment to section 221(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, by providing an additional safeguard against a later refusal to depart, would allow the issuance of visas in many borderline cases in which visas are now refused to students and visitors.

Section 20 amends section 272 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which imposes a penalty on carriers bringing to the United States aliens afflicted with certain defects, so as to make that section conform with the changes made by this bill and section 11 of the act of September 26, 1961.

#### KENNEDY FILM SHOULD BE RELEASED

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a House concurrent resolution, which would make possible the distribution and viewing of the film "John F. Kennedy: Years of Lightning, Day of Drums." Present regulations deny the people of the United States the opportunity to see this film, which has been widely acclaimed by the critics who have seen it.

The citizens of this Nation will not be able to view this unforgettable film unless the Congress takes special action to release it in the United States. It depicts the Kennedy presidency in six major fields and represents the highest type of cinematic creativity. It is my profound belief that the people of this Nation should not be denied the opportunity to see this film.

Produced with great insight for the U.S. Information Agency by Mr. George Stevens, Jr., it has been called "a fittingly affirmative film" by Mr. Richard Coe, drama critic of the Washington Post.

Further, Mr. Coe has written, and I quote:

The masterfully imaginative hour-and-a-half documentary is the first full-length feature and by all odds the finest film I've seen by the U.S. Information Agency \* \* \*. This country's taxpayers cannot see it but during the past week it has started its rounds, in 30-odd languages, in 114 countries of the free world.

It is not on a partisan basis that I appeal to the Congress to take the necessary action. President Kennedy, as 35th President of the United States, held a close relationship with millions of his countrymen. It was a relationship that went beyond politics and cut across issues. When he became President, he became President of all the people and when the assassin's bullet struck, grief overtook all of America.

This country has always taken pride in itself, in a fluid world, and we regard ourselves as politically mature. For whatever storms swarm around the Presidency, he who holds it, holds, too, a close relationship with the history of our Nation.

I urge the Congress to act unanimously on the release of this film, so that the people of this country may share in witnessing a documentary which contains great and significant moments of the history of this Nation.

#### A TRIBUTE TO CARL CLYMA

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MONAGAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, there are few, if any, who have played any role in Connecticut politics in the present century who had not been influenced to some degree by the poignant pen and presence of the late Carl Clyma. Mr. Clyma, a constituent of mine by virtue of his residence in Prospect, Conn., a friend by virtue of our common interest in literary works, and a newspaper reporter of distinction, served as legislative chief of bureau in the State capitol at Hartford for the New Haven, Conn., Register. He succumbed in November 1964 to an illness which was attributable to his service overseas in World War I.

Although many weeks have passed since Carl Clyma's death, I believe that it is never too late to honor one whom we have respected and admired, and I therefore include, at this time, a column "A Tribute to Carl Clyma" written by the Connecticut Yankee, Alan Olmstead, as it appeared in the Waterbury, Conn., Republican and in other Connecticut papers on November 19, 1964:

#### A TRIBUTE TO CARL CLYMA: CONNECTICUT YANKEE

(By Alan Olmstead)

This columnist had so much friendly help and counsel over so many years from the late Carl Clyma, including even an occasional admonitory message from his retirement, that his death leaves us a little lonely in our viewing of the State political scene.



The former legislative chief of bureau for the New Haven Register had been around a long time, and he had been around with a character and an intelligence which were not easily teased this way or that by the shallower tides of partisan politics.

So when, with a slight studious stoop of his great height, and that impassive face, he moved among the policy-gossiping pools of legislators or the swirl of convention delegates, he was a reassuring sight, as if he himself were a part of the Connecticut scene, a guidepost to judgment and evaluation, a connection between the lessons of the past and the possibilities of the future.

If this could be the general familiar image of Carl Clyma, the particular distinction of his career was his unique concentration on an area of public policy which some newspapermen, this columnist included, considered too difficult for their own mental efforts.

The State of Connecticut, over the three decades of Clyma's service at the State capitol, had a fine procession of financial officials, including legislative chairmen of the finance and appropriations committees, State commissioners of finance and control, State controllers, and State auditors.

When such individuals were bright and knew their figures, Clyma could figure with them.

If they were in beyond their natural depth, Clyma could conduct friendly private classes for them, as he so often did for his fellow newspapermen.

Not even Clyma, of course, was infallible. But if you wanted to know whether a budget had a real prospect of being balanced, or whether a claimed economy was real, or whether the explanation of some budgetary item was authentic or an exercise in deliberate obfuscation on the part of somebody who knew enough about figures to manipulate them, it would be Clyma you would seek out, and what you got from him would be as close to fact and truth as one can get in the realm of fiscal statistics.

He could read people in politics for their character and for their general worthiness, and this formed his private index. But the only judgment the public saw was his clinical and dispassionate presentation and analysis of fact and figure. And it was this judgment which the politicians and especially the financial officials of the State came to trust and respect. He was the unofficial watchdog of the State treasury, the unofficial public auditor, the untitled finance commissioner, and, summing it all up, a noteworthy example of what a newspaperman can become in and to his State when he mixes honor and incorruptibility with the career-ripened proficiency of the specialist.

This is this column's thanks to an old critic and friend.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. FLOOD (at the request of Mr. HANLEY), for 60 minutes, on January 25; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FLOOD (at the request of Mr. HANLEY), for 60 minutes, on February 16; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL

RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. DULSKI and to include extraneous matter.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 14, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

344. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of factors for use in apportioning funds for the national system of interstate and defense highways pursuant to section 104 (b) 5, title 23, United States Code (H. Doc. 42); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

345. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the 17th Battle Act Report, pursuant to the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

346. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on inadequate evaluation of employment opportunities to be created by two industrial area redevelopment projects, Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

347. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Department of Commerce to adopt improved accounting procedures"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

348. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, transmitting the proposed program of airport development for the fiscal year 1966, pursuant to section 4, Federal Airport Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

349. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend certain laws in order to make adequate provision for an office staff and necessary services to wind up the affairs of a President who dies in office or of a former President after his death"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 2580. A bill to amend the immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 2581. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital of 200 beds at Clark County, Nev.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BATES:

H.R. 2582. A bill to designate a Veterans' Administration hospital in Bedford, Mass., as the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans' Hospital; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 2583. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United

States to the State of Florida; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2584. A bill to authorize that the Virgin Islands be incorporated within any State of the United States of America, provided the incorporation is approved by free elections in the Virgin Islands and in the incorporating State; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 2585. A bill to provide for the medical and hospital care of the aged through a system of voluntary health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 2586. A bill to revitalize the mint at San Francisco; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 2587. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.R. 2588. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2589. A bill to repeal the retailers excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, and luggage and handbags; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 2590. A bill to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles and trucks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2591. A bill to repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2592. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise tax on luggage, handbags, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLARK:

H.R. 2593. A bill to amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to authorize exemption from the provisions of such part, of services and transportation of such nature, character, or quantity as not substantially to affect or impair uniform motor carrier regulation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CORBETT:

H.R. 2594. A bill to clarify the application of certain annuity increase legislation; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CURTIN:

H.R. 2595. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 2596. A bill to establish a national policy relating to U.S. citizens' travel abroad; to establish a service within the Department of State which shall be responsible for the direction, administration, and execution of passport and travel documentation for American citizens and nationals in the United States and abroad; to prescribe procedures relating to the issuance of passports; to establish terms of validity of passports; to establish fees for passports; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 2597. A bill to establish a U.S. Trading Corporation to meet the challenge of attempted Soviet penetration of world markets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 2598. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain insurance agents shall be treated as outside salesmen for purposes of computing

adjusted gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 2599. A bill to provide for the medical and hospital care of the aged through a system of voluntary health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 2600. A bill to provide for the acquisition and preservation of the real property known as the Ansley Wilcox House in Buffalo, N.Y., as a national historic site; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 2601. A bill to establish the U.S. Academy of Foreign Affairs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 2602. A bill to amend section 314 of the Public Health Service Act of 1944; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2603. A bill declaring October 12 to be a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2604. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an increase in the amount for which a credit may be allowed against the Federal estate tax for estate taxes paid to States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2605. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of expenses incurred by an individual for transportation to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 2606. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to increase the minimum amount of the monthly insurance benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 2607. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 2608. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to provide for a method of certification and regulation with respect to certain transportation performed with hovercraft; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 2609. A bill to extend for 2 years the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 2610. A bill to provide for the designation of a highway from a point on Interstate Highway No. 4 in Tampa, Fla., to MacDill Air Force Base; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 2611. A bill to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and to amend the first proviso of section 8(a) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2612. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act in order to liberalize the formula for computing annuities for certain employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GRAY:

H.R. 2613. A bill to incorporate the 6th U.S. Infantry Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 2614. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to provide additional deductions and exemptions for the expenses of medical care of persons 65 years of age and over; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

H.R. 2615. A bill to authorize the international Passamaquoddy tidal power project, including hydroelectric power development of the upper St. John River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

H.R. 2616. A bill to authorize the sale, without regard to the 6-month waiting period prescribed, of zinc proposed to be disposed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KEE:

H.R. 2617. A bill to establish a new program of grants for public works projects undertaken by local governments in the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H.R. 2618. A bill to authorize the coordinated development of the water resources of the Pacific Southwest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McVICKER:

H.R. 2619. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H.R. 2620. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H.R. 2621. A bill to revitalize the mint at San Francisco; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 2622. A bill to establish, in the House of Representatives, the office of Delegate from the District of Columbia; to provide for the election of the Delegate; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MEEDS:

H.R. 2623. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Pig War National Historical Park in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER:

H.R. 2624. A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act so as to permit injured employees entitled to receive medical services under such act to utilize the services of optometrists; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2625. A bill to prevent the use of stopwatches, work measurement programs, or other performance standards operations as measuring devices in the postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2626. A bill to provide that the National Bureau of Standards shall conduct a program of investigation, research, and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 2627. A bill for the relief of certain classes of civilian employees of naval installations erroneously in receipt of certain wages due to misinterpretation of certain personnel instructions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2628. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion and Diversification Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2629. A bill to designate the Veterans' Administration hospital at Martinez, Calif.,

as the Charles C. McGonegal Memorial Hospital; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2630. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide sufficient appropriations to the Veterans' Administration to allow for modern and adequate facilities commensurate with the increased needs of the veteran population of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2631. A bill to authorize additional social security coverage for certain employees of Alameda County, Calif., who were formerly city employees, so as to afford them the same coverage as is available to other employees of such county; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2632. A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), as amended, to incorporate in the Organic Act of the National Bureau of Standards the authority to make certain improvements of fiscal and administrative practices for more effective conduct of its research and development activities; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 2633. A bill to amend section 212A(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2634. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a program for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fish in cooperation with the several States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 2635. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 2636. A bill to amend section 211 of the Public Health Service Act to equalize the retirement benefits for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service with retirement benefits provided for other officers in the uniformed services; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 2637. A bill to revise the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H.R. 2638. A bill to authorize the temporary release of 100,000 short tons of copper from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2639. A bill to modify the decrease in group life insurance at 65 or after retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2640. A bill relating to rates of postage on third-class matter mailed by certain nonprofit organizations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2641. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for surviving spouses without deduction from original annuities and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2642. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to eliminate the reduction in annuity elected for a spouse when such spouse predeceases the person making the election; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2643. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the resumption of surviving widows annuities upon termination of subsequent remarriages; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.



H.R. 2644. A bill to correct inequities in the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act and in other laws governing civil service retirement benefits and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2645. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recomputation of annuities of certain retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their their spouses, and for the recomputation of survivor annuities for the surviving spouses of certain former employees who died in service or after retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 2646. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 2647. A bill to amend section 4242 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the club dues tax certain charges made by nonprofit clubs for the use of facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2648. A bill to amend section 2441 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the club dues excise taxes from 20 to 10 percent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 2649. A bill to amend section 2004(e) of the Revised Statutes to provide for the appointment of Federal registrars to protect the right to vote in Federal elections from discriminatory practices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 2650. A bill to limit the authority of the Veterans' Administration and the Bureau of the Budget with respect to new construction or alteration of veterans hospitals and the closing of such hospitals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 2651. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 2652. A bill to authorize the temporary release of 100,000 short tons of copper from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H.R. 2653. A bill to provide that the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut shall also be held at New London, Conn.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHISLER:

H.R. 2654. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SECRET:

H.R. 2655. A bill to amend section 503 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that payments to an individual under a public or private retirement, annuity, endowment, or similar plans or programs shall not be counted as income for pension until the amount of payments received equals the contributions thereto; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2656. A bill to amend subsection (a) of section 901 of title 38, United States Code, to prescribe the size of flags furnished by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to drape the caskets of deceased veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2657. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the amount payable on burial and funeral expenses; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2658. A bill to amend section 3203 of title 38, United States Code, to liberalize those provisions controlling amount of pension payable to those veterans without dependents receiving hospital or domiciliary care from the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 2659. A bill to provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf for defense purposes, and for other purposes (Gulf Test Range, Gulf of Mexico); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 2660. A bill establishing certain qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 2661. A bill to authorize the coordinated development of the water resources of the Pacific Southwest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TUPPER:

H.R. 2662. A bill to authorize the international Passamaquoddy tidal power project, including hydroelectric power development of the upper St. John River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.R. 2663. A bill to authorize the coordinated development of the water resources of the Pacific Southwest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HEBERT:

H.R. 2664. A bill to amend the Submerged Lands Act to establish the seaward boundaries of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico and providing for the ownership and use of the submerged lands, improvements, minerals, and natural resources within said boundaries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Louisiana:

H.R. 2665. A bill to amend the Submerged Lands Act to establish the seaward boundaries of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico and providing for the ownership and use of the submerged lands, improvements, minerals, and natural resources within said boundaries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H.R. 2666. A bill to amend the Submerged Lands Act to establish the seaward boundaries of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico and providing for the ownership and use of the submerged lands, improvements, minerals, and natural resources within said boundaries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PASSMAN:

H.R. 2667. A bill to amend the Submerged Lands Act to establish the seaward boundaries of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico and providing for the ownership and use of the submerged lands, improvements, minerals, and natural resources within said boundaries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 2668. A bill to amend the Submerged Lands Act to establish the seaward boundaries of the States of Alabama, Mississippi,

and Louisiana as extending 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico and providing for the ownership and use of the submerged lands, improvements, minerals, and natural resources within said boundaries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAGGONER:

H.R. 2669. A bill to amend the Submerged Lands Act to establish the seaward boundaries of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico and providing for the ownership and use of the submerged lands, improvements, minerals, and natural resources within said boundaries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIS:

H.R. 2670. A bill to amend the Submerged Lands Act to establish the seaward boundaries of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico and providing for the ownership and use of the submerged lands, improvements, minerals, and natural resources within said boundaries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.J. Res. 186. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to enable the Congress to function effectively in time of emergency or disaster; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 187. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER:

H.J. Res. 188. Joint resolution providing for the erection of a memorial statue to the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the father of American rocketry; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. MORRIS:

H.J. Res. 189. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State with the approval of its electorate to consider factors in addition to population in the apportionment of one house of its legislature; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 190. Joint resolution requesting the President to instruct the permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations to request the Security Council without delay to convene the Arab States and the State of Israel and other interested nations in a peace conference; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.J. Res. 191. Joint resolution to provide that a portion of the Garioa Fund shall be used to assist in the establishment of Oriental College; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.J. Res. 192. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for mandatory retirement of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States at the age of 70 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 193. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the apportionment of districts from which members of a State legislature are to be elected; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK:

H. Con. Res. 95. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the motto "In God We Trust" should continue to be inscribed upon the coins of the United States, and that the words "under God" should continue to be a part of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H. Con. Res. 96. Concurrent resolution to request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania,

Estonia, and Latvia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAYS:

H. Con. Res. 97. Concurrent resolution to authorize the printing as a House document the pamphlet entitled "Our American Government, What Is It? How Does It Function?"; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KEE:

H. Con. Res. 98. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MONAGAN:

H. Con. Res. 99. Concurrent resolution to request the President of the United States to request certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H. Con. Res. 100. Concurrent resolution expressing the approval of the Congress for the disposal of raw silk and silk noils from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. Res. 108. Resolution to provide funds for the expense of studies and investigations authorized by H. Res. 89; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DAWSON:

H. Res. 109. Resolution providing for the expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by rule XI(8) incurred by the Committee on Government Operations; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 110. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives with respect to the location of activities of the Committee on Government Operations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H. Res. 111. Resolution to establish a House Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MILLER:

H. Res. 112. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Science and Astronautics to conduct studies and investigations and make inquiries with respect to aeronautical and other scientific research and development and outer space; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H. Res. 113. Resolution providing for naming a special committee to investigate security measures in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BELCHER:

H.R. 2671. A bill for the relief of Capt. Lloyd N. Campbell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2672. A bill for the relief of Katherine Anne Wilen Robinson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2673. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gilda Rosa McDaniels; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 2674. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn Gatchalian Galdo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORBETT:

H.R. 2675. A bill for the relief of Ta Van Tai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CULVER:

H.R. 2676. A bill for the relief of Despina E. Foundoulakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 2677. A bill for the relief of Irene Jakubowska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 2678. A bill for the relief of Joo Yul Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2679. A bill for the relief of Kyung Sook Hahn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIRWAN:

H.R. 2680. A bill for the relief of Sister Mary Benigna (Maria Penta); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 2681. A bill for the relief of Shirley Shapiro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2682. A bill for the relief of Bozo Juravic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2683. A bill for the relief of Dr. Concepcion L. Yap; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2684. A bill for the relief of George Marer and his wife, Claire Vago Marer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2685. A bill for the relief of Fan Soe Yap; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2686. A bill for the relief of Gluseppa Costa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2687. A bill for the relief of Mihaly Boggar and his wife, Katalin Boggar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2688. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jetta Barford Greer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2689. A bill for the relief of Lone Isakson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2690. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Iren Jenone Jakubovics; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H.R. 2691. A bill for the relief of Irene A. Halkias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER:

H.R. 2692. A bill for the relief of Gordon W. Heritage, Sr., and Sarah Martha Heritage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2693. A bill for the relief of Lam Chong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2694. A bill for the relief of John Allen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2695. A bill for the relief of Norman McLeod Riach; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2696. A bill for the relief of Lau Bo Wing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2697. A bill for the relief of Chester Ray Woolverton, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2698. A bill for the relief of Bajanka Neigert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2699. A bill for the relief of Kil Ja Ahn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 2700. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ursula Huppertz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 2701. A bill for the relief of Maja Thomsen Hoffman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2702. A bill for the relief of Kwong You Huey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 2703. A bill for the relief of Gerardo Rubino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2704. A bill for the relief of Nicola Di Lorenzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2705. A bill for the relief of Antonio Lo Iacono; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2706. A bill for the relief of Rajinder Singh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2707. A bill for the relief of Dr. Vugane Krishna Sundararaja Iyengar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2708. A bill for the relief of Angelo Trumbaturi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2709. A bill for the relief of Juana Kanashiro de Dias, Miguel Dias, and Anna Luisa Dias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2710. A bill for the relief of Calogero Coco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2711. A bill for the relief of Bernardita D. Bencio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2712. A bill for the relief of Antonio La Diana and Livia La Diana, his wife; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2713. A bill for the relief of Mariano Bonaccorso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2714. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Addamo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2715. A bill for the relief of Jean Alenby Nicholas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2716. A bill for the relief of Vivencia O. Consing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2717. A bill for the relief of Oswald E. Dempster; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2718. A bill for the relief of Alexis Harcourt Gilbert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2719. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Clelia Grella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2720. A bill for the relief of Merickston L. Nicholson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2721. A bill for the relief of Mabel Generva Hayes (Wilson); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2722. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Cicco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2723. A bill for the relief of Santo Lipari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2724. A bill for the relief of Luisa Masbad; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2725. A bill for the relief of Lydia V. Mejia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2726. A bill for the relief of Leonarda Pirello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2727. A bill for the relief of Raffaele Di Maggio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2728. A bill for the relief of Stella Travlos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2729. A bill for the relief of Maria Ermelinda Vargas Castro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2730. A bill for the relief of Mola Jane Douglas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2731. A bill for the relief of Arnold Williams, his wife, Rose Eloise Williams, and their minor children, Delores Williams, Claude Williams, and Audley Williams; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2732. A bill for the relief of Esperanza M. Toledo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2733. A bill for the relief of Victoria Frederick; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2734. A bill for the relief of Dr. Lourdes Tabique; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2735. A bill for the relief of Dr. Genuina T. Dizon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2736. A bill for the relief of Grace Cordner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2737. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Belmonte; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2738. A bill for the relief of Bernardo Randazzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2739. A bill for the relief of Ethelene Garriques; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2740. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Vanda Paolina, her minor daughter, Carla Paolina, and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Italia Paolina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2741. A bill for the relief of John H. L. Dye; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2742. A bill for the relief of Lilia Cortes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



H.R. 2743. A bill for the relief of Alexandros Andreopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2744. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Giallombardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2745. A bill for the relief of Christine Johnson (also known as Christine Cayenne); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2746. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Maniace and Esopia Maniace (nee Pruitt) and their children, Sarafina Maniace, Rosaria Maniace, and Benedetta Maniace; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RACE:

H.R. 2747. A bill for the relief of Dimitra Petta and Demetra Koutroumbi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2748. A bill for the relief of Antoni Wichryk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2749. A bill for the relief of Antonios Jabbour Mikhail, his wife, Ivette Jabbour Mikhail, and Jabbour Antonios Mikhail and Mikhail Antonios Mikhail; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 2750. A bill for the relief of Gilberto Caldera Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2751. A bill for the relief of Masako Adachi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2752. A bill for the relief of Kock Kong Fong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2753. A bill for the relief of Youssef Michel Ayoub, his wife, Yvette Maria Michela Ayoub, and their minor children,

Cherif Youssef and Wafih Youssef Ayoub; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2754. A bill for the relief of Jesus T. Kangleon and his wife, Solita A. Kangleon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2755. A bill for the relief of Helene Auguste Marie Niesel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2756. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Woo Shee Quon (also known as Chung Oi Woo and Chung Oy Quon); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 2757. A bill for the relief of Maria Alexandros Siagris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2758. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Helen N. Papoullas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2759. A bill for the relief of Gemma Lee (also known as Chin Ok Lee); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2760. A bill for the relief of Anna Pitaoulis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New York:

H.R. 2761. A bill for the relief of Enrico DeMonte; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2762. A bill for the relief of Manlio Massimiliani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2763. A bill for the relief of Dr. Consan Cu Dy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2764. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ellen Mary Taylor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2765. A bill for the relief of Juana Brandariz Sanchez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2766. A bill for the relief of Dr. Wei-Tsung Chin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2767. A bill for the relief of Lucio Marinucci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2768. A bill for the relief of Emilia D'Addario Santorelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STALBAUM:

H.R. 2769. A bill for the relief of Calliope Res; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLL:

H.R. 2770. A bill for the relief of Dr. Theodora P. Virvilli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLL (by request):

H.R. 2771. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Angelina Cardellina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 2772. A bill for the relief of Ksenija Popovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VIGORITO:

H.R. 2773. A bill for the relief of Dr. Chul Nam Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2774. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hae Kyong Han, and her minor children, Myong Suk Lee, Ki Dong Lee, and Kyong Dong Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.R. 2775. A bill for the relief of Stanislav F. Granec; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### A Tribute to Taras Shevchenko

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 13, 1965

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, on December 20, 1964, the Ukrainian community in Buffalo, N.Y., held a dinner-banquet and paid tribute to a great Ukrainian poet and freedom fighter—Taras Shevchenko. Three Buffalo men were also honored at this banquet, and I am very proud that I was chosen to be one of these.

The principal address, delivered by Dr. Nestor Procyk, who is an outstanding citizen in our great City of Good Neighbors, together with my speech, follows:

ADDRESS OF DR. NESTOR PROCYK, DELIVERED AT THE DINNER-BANQUET GIVEN BY THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY OF BUFFALO TO PAY TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN T. J. DULSKI, MAYOR CHESTER KOWAL, AND COUNCIL PRESIDENT CHESTER C. GORSKI, BUFFALO, DECEMBER 20, 1964, UKRAINIAN HOME "DNIPRO"

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I do feel certain that all of you, gathered here tonight—in this modest but our own home "Dnipro"—the Ukrainian headquarters of Buffalo, will share my views and feelings, when I'll say that this is an especially joyous night for us Ukrainians of the Buffalo area, in this year's Christmas season, as it is a night of a historical significance to our community. For, we have assembled here tonight to honor—and again should

I say, in our modest but from the depths of our hearts and in our most sincere way—three distinguished men of our Buffalo community: the Honorable T. J. DULSKI, Hon. Chester Kowal, and Hon. Chester C. Gorski; to honor them and to pay tribute to their dedication to their people, to the duties of their office, but most of all, to their living up to good American citizenship.

We are gathered here to pay tribute to them for their human approach to life's human problems in a most humane way. We look at these three honored men as representing the symbols of good public servants, who work with understanding and dedication, who serve their community and all parts of it to the best of their ability—and of course—to the extent the community itself, as a whole, or as part of it, deserves, by and through its own initiative, understanding, and efforts, toward its own life and progress and the life and progress of the Nation.

We, the Ukrainian community of Buffalo and everywhere do honor these men and men like them because—in the days of our turbulent and often discouraging time we need individuals with initiative, faith, courage, and desire to work for people's cause, serving both—the people and the cause. We need men of character and stature to show the others the proper way of life to follow. We need people with firm patriotic ideas and principles which would not break nor weaken under pressure of the temptations of the day or the easy way out of public duty which we too often see. We need men of vision and imagination to sow and nurture the seeds of truth and justice in our democracy, of freedom and order, of duties to one's country, of faith in the high values of our personal and community life and of courage to stand firm for these values, principles, and truths.

We do need such men and many such people now and we will need them in the days to come, because, ladies and gentlemen,

America is in a grave danger. It would be childish on our part if we should fail to understand this gravity and seriousness of the present situation.

Abroad, thanks to our chief adversary—Russia and communism melted into one—we Americans are being presented as ugly and imperialistic, as inhuman exploiters and killers of mankind. Unfortunately, the number of those who do believe in this skillfully manufactured and spread propaganda rapidly increases. Instead, the number of our genuine friends and people who have had faith in us and who believed in our principles of freedom and human liberties, in our high standards of justice and truth, decreases as rapidly. The nations enslaved and oppressed by Russia and communism begin to shake their heads hopelessly and to offer us a disappointed grin, disguising their deep pain and sorrow. Our people are being told—and many, including those of high rank in our administrative branch of Government, seem to delude themselves or, maybe, to pretend—that we are in a state of cold war while the clear logic and down-to-earth reality proves that we are now in the hottest type of war because we are in the midst of a total war with an enemy who aims at our total destruction.

For, I venture to say, the so-called hot war is not now limited to South Vietnam, Congo and other areas marked by more pronounced restlessness, like political hoodlumism by attacking U.S. institutions in foreign countries. As another example, I would see a tragic mistake if anyone would consider the Russian so-called oceanographic studies of the Caribbean waters only a peaceful maneuvering of the Russian submarine fleet. No, ladies and gentlemen, we are in a state of very hot and total guerrilla-type war launched against us and the rest of the free or good world by the most unscrupulous, cunning, inhuman, and cruel enemy the world has ever known. And this type of total guerrilla-type

war is being launched by our enemy in all aspects and dimensions: physical, moral, spiritual, and cultural as well. We are in a total war with an enemy who, in his wild drive to conquer for the sake of conquering, will never stop, give up or give in, unless he is forced down to his knees and kept so for the time necessary to make him understand his wrongdoings. The sooner all of us in these United States of America do realize that, have courage and are ready to face it and to do the necessary things about it, the less sacrifice we are going to pay in the long run. We must provide hope, we must nurture faith in our ability to win this total struggle.

Therefore, we need more men and women of the stature of our honored guests tonight, because they know what situation we are in, they are facing it and are doing all they can about it.

We may discuss, of course, the situation inside the United States, too. But I do not feel that tonight is either the place or the time for doing it. I would like to mention only that this aspect of the matter—the aspect of the internal situation—is not too rosy either. For, there are too many signs and symptoms of the enemy introjected within the realm of this very country, guerrilla-type warfare, that are tending to destroy our culture, spiritual and moral values of our traditions, our ideals, our system and way of life. We are doing fine—or even wonderfully—where material values of life are concerned, but, are we doing as fine in the social, interpersonal and community life aspects? I leave this question open with you, ladies and gentlemen, as I am sure that you are as much concerned with it as I am and, as I know, are the gentlemen we are honoring tonight as well as all the distinguished guests at the dais. As for myself I am most concerned with the problems of our youth—the new generation.

Thomas Paine once said that "The duty of man is plain and simple and consists but of two points; his duty to God, which every man must feel; and his duty to his neighbor, to do as he would be done by." In full agreement with that, I would like only to add that into our duties to our neighbors I would include the duties to our country and Nation and our duties to all nations and all men. And in that respect I, again, am happy to say that the men honored by us tonight have proven their understanding of these duties. Here again is the reason why we render them this tribute.

But we, Ukrainians, have another good reason for paying tribute to these gentlemen and to their allies.

We are relatively new in America, this country blessed with freedom, liberties, and abundance. Few of us, only, came in the previous century, some of us came before and between two wars and most of us came only after World War II. All of us were driven from our beloved Ukraine by political and economic tyranny enforced upon our land by Ukraine's enemies. We came here in poor financial condition with empty pockets and, some of us, with just the clothes on our backs.

However, we didn't come quite empty handed, as a matter of fact, not empty handed at all. We brought in our hearts a piece of our dear country, and a score of great and noble Ukrainian traditions, Ukrainian historical and cultural heritage; we brought in our minds the knowledge, experience and the ability to think and to act; and we brought in our souls a strong faith in God's justice and in freedom for all nations and men, including Ukrainian nation and the Ukrainian people. But, above all, we brought with us—in our minds and our souls and our hearts—an extreme love to our country and to all that is good, the love which we were and are willing to and anxious to offer to America and her people.

We are not extremists, as a matter of fact we are against any bad extremism, but we cherish extreme love in our hearts to Ukraine and to America alike. With this love and with other assets mentioned above we came to this country and we were received with warmth and friendliness by many, but, with understanding, sincerity, and equal love by few. Among these few we found the distinguished guests we are honoring tonight. For, they were the ones among the first few, who seem to have recognized that we didn't come here to just eat and digest America's food, but, to work, contribute with our assets whatever we can to the development and further cultural, social, and economic progress of this great country. In other words "to honor, love, and cherish, for better or worse, till death or fate do us part."

That is why we chose these gentlemen for our tribute tonight as representatives of those who showed us this sincerity, understanding and love. It goes without saying, may I add here, ladies and gentlemen, that all our guests at this dais, as well as at the main tables, have distinguished themselves, one way or another, by being our sincere and understanding friends which we have cherished, are delighted with and very very proud of them.

As you see, in our choice we were not motivated by party affiliation, and the fact that Mayor Kowal is not among us is due only to his ailment that temporarily ties him to the hospital bed. We like and subscribe to a two party system and hope and pray that they both get equally on the ball and united within themselves. We chose those who in addition to their political parties, and above them, recognize America first.

Finally we chose them for tribute tonight because all three of them, each in his own way, did not only show their sincerity, understanding and warm feeling in words, but they proved it by their acts and actions.

The Ukrainians are the kind of people that, while reserving themselves the right to constructively criticize whatever they feel is necessary, they also and first of all like to exercise their right to pay tribute and offer recognition and public acknowledgement whenever and to whomever they feel it is due.

It seems to us that few public officials escape criticism but still less are given adequate recognition for a work well done. Our Ukrainian community of Buffalo feels that it is fitting to give public acknowledgement to men in office. It seems especially fitting to do this, apart from free election periods and noisy election confusion, but just this Christmas season—the season of brotherly understanding.

Our committee felt therefore that it is essential to render this tribute to our three deserving men, as this is the only way unselfish devotion to duty is properly recognized.

Our mayor, the Honorable Chester Kowal, deserves the gratitude and thanks of the Ukrainian community of Buffalo metropolitan area and we acknowledge it publicly. For he was among the first ones who, as a public official, had the understanding of our needs and desires and who first gave us a helping hand as far back as in the early fifties when he served as the city's comptroller. To him we are indebted, that we are in possession of this home which represents to us—as I mentioned earlier—the headquarters of Ukrainian mainstream in Buffalo. In the period of his tenure of the office of the mayor he never refused to give us his full official and personal cooperation and support in any endeavor of ours that required his attention, help, or approval. Besides, Mayor Kowal has always been a staunch supporter of the Ukrainian freedom's cause as he is for freedom of all captive nations. He is also known to us for his motto that "Freedom is every-

body's business" and he has always lived up to this motto.

We certainly regret very much that our mayor's ailment prevents him from being among us and from enhancing our joy by his personal participation at our gathering tonight, but this will not prevent us from paying tribute to him and to express our feelings of appreciation and acknowledgement for all his endeavors in our behalf, along with our wishes for a speedy recovery and a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year. The committee has made arrangements to visit Mayor Kowal in his hospital room tonight, following our dinner, and to present to him our token of esteem, gratitude, and appreciation.

Hon. Chester C. Gorski, president of the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, is another staunch supporter of the cause of captive nations and among them the Ukrainian nation, of course. The Ukrainian community of Buffalo became acquainted with council's President Gorski through the UCCA representative in the latter fifties and this contact has remained uninterrupted. It was thanks to Mr. Gorski's understanding that our request for permission to observe the anniversary of Ukrainian independence in the common council chambers of the city hall, in January 1960, was granted and such observances took place for the first time, which was and will remain of great historical significance for the Ukrainians of Buffalo as well as America. It is to be hoped that such observances will continue in the years to come. He never refused the chambers for any other solemn observance of the Ukrainian community which we always have greatly appreciated. When called upon, he was kind to give his personal time to render addresses or to otherwise personally participate in our community observance. This year, the year of 150th anniversary of birth of the poet-laureate of Ukraine Taras Shevchenko, Mr. Gorski presented us with a special encouragement: he promised to introduce the bill to common council that one of the main streets in the waterfront area to be developed, be named Taras Shevchenko Boulevard. This, by the way, was in full consent with ideas of Mayor Kowal as it was with former Mayor Frank A. Sedit's and his legal counsel H. Buswell Roberts, whom we are honored to have present with us tonight, as well as his charming wife. Should this naming of the street after the greatest Ukrainian take place and we strongly hope it will, our Ukrainian community would receive a spiritual booster and the city of Buffalo and name of Mr. Gorski and all those, who contributed to it would enter the golden pages of the history of Ukrainian immigration and the Ukrainian people. The city of Buffalo, too, would have reason to pride herself with Shevchenko's name as is our Nation's capital, Washington, D.C., with his monument.

Thus, Mr. Council President, Hon. Chester C. Gorski deserves fully the respect, appreciation, and public acknowledgment by the Ukrainian community of Buffalo. The committee, therefore, presents to him tonight a token of our appreciation; with it go our thanks and warm wishes for the best of success in his days to come and in all his noble endeavors. Our best wishes go also to Mrs. Gorski, of course.

Our third honored man tonight, but far from the last and still further from being the least, is the Honorable THADDEUS J. DULSKI, U.S. Congressman of the 41st District. We do know our dear Congressman for several years and he has always been of great help to the Ukrainian community on the local level but still greater on the national scene. Congressman DULSKI is known as a firm opponent of communism and Russian imperialism and a staunch defender and promoter of the freedom to all nations and men in the world. In him we have one



of the greatest and best informed supporters of captive nations' cause, including Ukrainian cause and we know that from his multiple speeches in Congress and at civic affairs. And as I understand Congressman has been nominated and will soon receive a well-deserved Captive Nation Award from New York City. What the Ukrainian community in particular is concerned, Congressman DULSKI has rendered innumerable services to us and here again both on the national and local level. His work in Congress and spreading upon the official record of the Congress all those events, observances, and special occasions concerning the cause of submerged Ukraine are well known to us. He has been in the forefront in our successful endeavors regarding the erection of the T. Shevchenko monument which now stands in our nation's capital as a national shrine to freedom. His endeavors to secure a national Shevchenko memorial stamp and a special section in the Library of Congress for the works of T. Shevchenko have been inspiring and most encouraging to our people all over the nation. Knowing our Congressman as we do we are confident all his efforts will be crowned with victory.

Congressman DULSKI nominated one of our young men, Mr. Bohdan Sahan, as his candidate to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Mr. Sahan is present with us tonight and we will give him the opportunity to express his appreciation to our Congressman.

There are many more things that Congressman DULSKI has done or is doing for the Ukrainians as part of his constituency, which time would not permit us to review. I summarize it shortly only by saying that in Congressman T. J. DULSKI the Ukrainian community in Buffalo have found truly a people's Congressman. And for all these reasons which I have stated we do feel that Congressman DULSKI fully merits our heartfelt appreciation, our grateful thanks and the assurance of our unwavering support in all his dedicated endeavors.

Only a few weeks ago our Congressman and his wife celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary, and the birthday of Mrs. Dulski only last week. Our congratulations to them, joined by our fervent hope that God will bless them and their family with many more happy anniversaries.

Now, since this is Taras Shevchenko year for Ukrainians the world over, we present to each of our honored guests a token of our

esteem in a form which symbolizes the highest meaning of gratitude to Ukrainians the world over—an oil painting duplicating the self-portrait of Taras Shevchenko—the poet-patriot of Ukraine.

Mr. DULSKI. Thank you for that eloquent and generous introduction.

I am deeply honored to have been asked to join your fine group here this evening. When Ukrainians get together, you can be sure it is a joyous occasion—but more than that, it is usually for a purpose—a purpose for uniting behind a cause that serves the good of the community, the Nation, or their homeland.

Ukrainian Americans are known the country over for their devotion to the principles of liberty and national independence. I had occasion to witness this myself when they came to Washington last year and again this year for the groundbreaking and dedication of the Shevchenko statue.

They are a great people, and America has been blessed with their many fine contributions in every field of endeavor.

Taras Shevchenko is proclaimed as the champion of liberty for all mankind. He rose from serfdom and once his own freedom was won, he dared losing it in his fight for the freedom of all Ukrainians and of all peoples. So, too, Ukrainians today—in the United States and all parts of the world—continue the fight to liberate their homeland from the modern Russian Communist oppressors.

Some of you here attended the Shevchenko ceremonies in Washington. The 86th Congress performed an invaluable service to our national interest when it legislated the act permitting all Americans to honor the works and achievements of Shevchenko. This name is a historic symbol of freedom throughout Eastern Europe. The spirit of his fight lives forcefully and brightly in the hearts of all the freedom-loving peoples, who are under the yoke of the Soviet Russian imperlocolonists. It was little wonder that in 1960-61 Moscow and its puppets reacted vehemently and viciously against our congressional action.

I am proud that, as a Member of Congress, I had the opportunity to make American soil available for the erection of the Shevchenko memorial.

It has also been my privilege to introduce legislation which would provide a Shevchenko

memorial section in the U.S. Library of Congress. Considerable support for such a memorial section has been indicated, and I intend to reintroduce my bill in the next session, and to continue to solicit support among my colleagues in an endeavor to bring this proposal to the House floor at an early date.

The encouragement and assistance I have received from the Ukrainian Congress Committee, your own Buffalo group, and from Ukrainian organizations throughout the country has been most gratifying.

One of the most important issues before the American people today is the captive nations. I have sponsored legislation calling for the establishment of a Special Committee on Captive Nations in the House of Representatives. No public or private body is in existence today which is devoted to the task of studying continuously, systematically, and objectively, all of the captive nations, those in Eastern Europe and Asia, including the numerous captive nations in the Soviet Union itself. Such a committee could serve as a beacon throughout the world to show the solidarity and determination of the American people that these captive nations are not forgotten in their struggle for liberation and true independence.

This year we celebrated the sixth annual observance of Captive Nations Week. This most important observance has a meaning for both the imprisoned peoples of the world and our own citizens. The deprivation of liberty does not remove the desire for it. We must show the citizens of the Soviet, and Red Chinese, satellites that we care and that their appeals for help are heard and understood.

The Ukrainians have been among the most unfortunate peoples in modern history. Reviewing events endured by your brave people over the years bids us to pause and reflect on their sufferings in their thirst for freedom. It is a thirst for freedom that has never once wavered, and is as strong today as it ever was.

We are on the threshold of great events. In our power is the ability to carry forward the great struggle for the national independence of Ukraine and of every other enslaved and subjugated nation of the world.

It is an undertaking in which we must not fail. It is an undertaking in which we must succeed and be victorious. Thank you.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1965

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., called attention to this verse of Scripture before leading in prayer: I John 3:1: *Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God.*

Most merciful and gracious God, incline our minds and hearts to recognize the need of Thy presence and guidance in all of the deliberations and decisions of this day.

May we always be sensitive and responsive to the promptings and persuasions of Thy Holy Spirit seeking to fortify us against those temptations which would undermine our character and cause us to break faith with our better self.

Show us how the leaders in the affairs of church and state may strengthen and enrich the moral and spiritual life of our Republic.

Inspire them to help the people of our beloved country to cultivate those virtues which are the secret of a nation's cohesive and conquering power.

To Thy name we shall ascribe the praise. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 86-1, appointed Mr. TALMADGE to be a member of the Joint Economic Committee, vice Mr. PELL, excused.

### SELECTION OF MINORITY WHIP

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican conference and by direction of the Republican conference, it is my privilege to announce the selection of the minority whip for the 89th Congress, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

### REVISION OF THE IMMIGRATION LAWS

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the administration's immigration bill. President Johnson's proposal, as did President Kennedy's which I also sponsored, represents a new departure and a giant step forward in the direction of a humane and sensible immigration policy.